SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

OUR REAL DANGER IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the long discussion about the retention of Kandahar has ended in a crushing parliamentary division, it is not unreasonable to hope that attention will be given to the much more serious question of the financial and economical position of India. This is not so exciting a subject as a proposal for further annexation; but it is the great danger which has to be faced in the near future, besides which Russian intrigue in Afghanistan or elsewhere is a trifle. England has contributed, after all, little more than one-fourth to the recognized expenses of the Afghan war; the economies hitherto introduced have been by no means sufficient, and the home charges are still so heavy that—as Major Baring admits—they alone will bring about most serious embarrassments unless immediate reductions are made. Moreover, although the Conservatives are responsible for the ruinous extravagance of the Afghan war, the Liberals have been in power for sixteen out of the twenty-three years since we took over the direct government of India. They therefore are themselves responsible for that wholesale Europeanization and borrowing out of the country, which, as I venture to think, have had so disastrous an effect upon the prosperity of India. It is fortunate, indeed, that the present Government has a vast majority ready to back a determined policy of retrenchment and reform in this direction at any rate. For no long time can now pass before the real truth about India, so long obscured by the grave but unintentional misrepresentations of high-placed Indian officials, is made manifest to the world. The very Budget which was analyzed the other day in your columns proves conclusively what mischievous nonsense has been put forward by those who have been talking of a "surplus" of five millions. Those figures prove that the deficit for the year 1879-80 was £4,882,000, and the deficit for 1880-81 £8,269,000. Let us at least understand where we are. These fictitious surpluses, which even Major Baring seems to favour, these exclusions of this or that or the other item from the current account, have been the bane of Indian finance for a quarter of a century. But there is no getting away from the fact that in spite of all the optimist lectures and addresses which have lately been tumbled out upon the country, India is suffering from chronic deficits—no matter how occasioned—and has to borrow more and yet more money. All this, too, is going on when the Finance Minister says plainly that the opium revenue is a doubtful source of income, and Sir Charles Dilke truly remarks of the salt tax that the "least said soonest mended." In short, if the finances of India were in any other hands than our own we should consider them as being in a very unpleasant condition. That Indian loans are taken up in France at a high rate only means that the French think English credit is involved in the borrowing. I have never seen or heard of any one who argued that we could increase our present taxation without grave political danger. Strange to say, too, the favourable view of the position is almost entirely confined to men who have been in the Indian services or draw large incomes from India.

Thus, then, notwithstanding all attempts to reassure Englishmen at home, figures make it only too clear that the present, like all recent Budget statements, begins and ends in deficit. The much-desired surplus still remains in the near or far distance, according as the looker-on is sanguine or accurate in his observation of facts. But, in the meantime, how stands the economical condition of the mass of the people on which financial and every other prosperity depends? Every independent authority, from Mr. Caird onwards, is agreed that affairs in many parts of India look as bad as they can for the agriculturists. Our rule has been too often a curse to the people. A system which results in deterioration of the soil to such an extent as to threaten a general catastrophe in the opinion of an expert like Mr. Caird, and which—on most inacurate figures—is shown by Mr. Hunter to leave forty millions of people, year after year, with very insufficient food, must surely be rotten at the core. The five million tons of surplus food-grains which Sir Richard Temple and others have paraded before us are as imaginary as the £5,000,000 of surplus revenue invented to influence the retention of Kandahar. But now we are having good seasons in India. That is so; but we are making use of them to collect arrears of land revenue, and thus still further reduce the people. No arrangements whatever have yet been made for that storage of grain which is one of the most important of the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners. We continue, however, to drain away produce from the country at a greater rate than even before. What will come of all this?—what but disaster? Another famine period is surely approaching, and preparations are made not to lessen but to aggravate its devastation.

One good feature, and one only, there is. Mysore, after fifty years of British rule, has just been handed back to native administration. Would that similar arrangements under reasonable control could be made elsewhere! Mysore has been ill dealt with of late years, and we return the province in a bad state. But portions of our own territory are much worse managed, and the only hope of improvement lies in the restoration in form or other of native rule. This would be clear to all if India were not represented in this country of Anglo-Indian officials. I am quite aware that it is hopeless to suggest the change now. The vested interests are at present too strong for either justice, humanity, or common sense to prevail. But when an appeal is made from the classes who directly benefit by the excessive Europeanization of India to that which has no such selfish interest in ruining our great dependency, one may reasonably hope for a better result.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 2. H. M. HYNDMAN.

THE NEW EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

SINCE the foundation-stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, on the 19th of August, 1879—a full account of which ceremony duly appeared in our columns—steady if quiet progress, upon which the engineer is to be congratulated, has been made with the erection of the structure, which now consists of fifty-three courses of granite masonry, rising to a height of about 70 feet above high-water.

The works in connection with this important undertaking were commenced in July, 1878, the first landing by the executive party on the Eddystone rocks having been effected on the 17th of that month. The principal operations of the season of 1818, and of the former part of the succeeding summer, necessarily consisted in the cutting and levelling of the rock—a hard gneiss, or species of granite traversed by quartz—into benches for receiving the bottom courses of the masonry. The foundation of the building being below the level of low-water, it was requisite in the first instance to construct a brick and cement coffer-dam, inside which the men could proceed safely with their boring and cutting operations, and eventually with the setting of the lower courses of the masonry, for the brief three or four hours which then constituted a maximum tide's work. In these operations, no gunpowder was used, for fear of shaking the adjacent rock; the whole of the cutting and levelling being accomplished by "jumpers"—heavy iron bars, sharp at each end worked by hand—assisted by a patent rockboring drill, worked by compressed air. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which such an instrument has been employed in the erection of a rock lighthouse; and we understand that it has proved itself to be a very useful auxiliary in this branch of marine engineering, the work which it is capable of executing being equivalent to that which can be done by ten "jumpers," plied by the most brawny Cornish miners. Indeed, not only in this matter, but in most other respects, extraordinary facilities are available to the rock lighthouse-builder at the present time over those which existed in the days of the father of lighthouse engineering, John Smeaton. The material of Smeaton's tower had all to be conveyed from Millbay to the rock in small sailing vessels—"busses," as they were called—which used often to beat about for days before reaching their destination so that when they did accomplish their passage the event not unusually excited the liveliest emotions of gratitude in the mind of the anxious engineer, as numerous records in his delightful narrative of the work testify. Then the gear which he was obliged to use for loading and unloading the vessels was of the most crude description. Now, however, powerful steam vessels for conveying the material to the rock, and steam winches for rapidly lifting on board and transhipping the cargoes, take the place of the old slow sailing boats and cumbrous timber derricks. The net advantage of these and other such modern appliances will be apparent when we say that it has been demonstrated that the landing and building operations of a rock lighthouse which now occupy an hour would have occupied an engineer in Smeaton's day six hours 32 minutes. Up to the present time, from the commencement of the new lighthouse in July, 1878, about 1,400 hours in all have been worked on the rock, equivalent to about 155½ days of nine hours each, and some 1,800 stones, weighing about 4,100 tons, have been landed and set in the work. A course of masonary can now be landed and built into the structure every day when the weather admits of the executive staff getting on to the rock, and, as only 36 courses still remain to be set, it will be seen that, externally at least, the tower approaches completion. Already, indeed, the height of the new structure equals that of Smeaton's tower, which it will so soon supersede.

The new light is expected to be exhibited in March, 1882, and will be a powerful white double-flashing half-minute light, showing two successive flashes of about two-and-a-half seconds duration, divided by an eclipse of about four seconds, the second flash being followed by an eclipse of about 21 seconds. The light will be visible all round the horizon, and in clear weather at a distance of 17½ miles. The illuminant for producing the light will be colza oil. At first it was thought not improbable that electricity might be employed for the purpose: but in the present rather experimental state of electric lighting the authorities of the Trinity House have displayed discretion rather than valour in the decision they have come to on the subject. The chief desideratum in a light for lighthouse purposes is that it shall be constant and reliable; but the electric light brilliant and beautiful as it undoubtedly is, has hitherto shown an unfortunate tendency to go out, often when it was most wanted; and though the interval of accidental extinction be but brief, such an unexpected eclipse might seriously confuse the perhaps already-bewildered mariner. In foggy weather, a powerful bell, weighing 2 tons, will be sounded at the new Eddystone twice in quick succession every half minute, the character of the sound-signal being thus assimilated to that of the light. A statement was published about the time when the foundation stone of the new Eddystone was laid, that on the exhibition of the new light Smeaton's tower would be taken down to the level of the top of the solid portion, *i. e.*, to a height of about 28 feet above high water, the stump being allowed permanently to remain. We do not know whether that statement was, and may now be considered, accurate, or whether the ultimate fate of the upper part of the building—*i.e.*, all the portions containing the rooms—is yet determined. Were Smeaton's beautiful tower to be literally consigned to the waves, we should regard the act as a national calamity, not to say scandal; and, if public funds are not available for its conservation, we trust that private zeal and munificence may be relied on to save from destruction so interesting a relic. It certainly could not cost much to convey the building in sections to the mainland, and there, on some suitable spot, to re-erect it as a national tribute to the genius of its great architect. We commend this matter to the "Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments."

ALLOPATHY VERSUS HOMEOPATHY.

AT the *Comitia Majora* held at the College of Physicians on April 11th, Dr. Quain, in answer to a question "as to the circumstances in which he was in consultation with a homœopathic physician," made a statement on the subject of his attendance, in connection with Dr. Kidd, upon Lord Beaconsfield. When first requested by Lord Barrington to give his professional aid, Lord Beaconsfield having intimated a special desire to see him, Dr. Quain replied that he did not see how his services could be useful, inasmuch as Dr. Kidd, who was Lord Beaconsfield's professional attendant, was a homœpathic practitioner. Lord Barrington stated, however, that, as far as he knew, Lord Beaconsfield was being treated in the ordinary way and by ordinary remedies; and he expressed his opinion that it would be a most grievous thing if, in such circumstances, Lord Beaconsfield could not have the professional assistance which he wished for. Dr. Quain thus felt himself placed in a position of extreme difficulty; and he requested Lord Barrington to allow him, before deciding, to take the opinion of some of his professional friends, on whose judgment he could rely. He accordingly consulted Sir George Burrows. On reference to the "Medical Directory" they found that Dr. Kidd was a qualified medical practitioner, and Sir George Burrows then expressed his opinion to Dr. Quain that if Dr. Kidd, being thus qualified, were not treating Lord Beaconsfield otherwise than on rational principles, and would make a statement in writing to that effect, Dr. Quain would not be justified in persisting in his refusal. Dr. Quain thereupon communicated with Dr. Kidd, stating his grounds for declining to meet him, viz., that he was a reputed homœpath, and that if so, it would be useless to meet in consultation. Dr. Kidd, in reply, stated that he was in the habit of treating his patients as other practitioners did, with pharmacopœial remedies, in ordinary pharmacopœial doses, on the principles of scientific medicine, although he did not feel precluded from using in his practice certain so-called "homœopathic remedies" which, in his experience, he had found to be useful in the treatment of disease. Dr. Kidd further assured Dr. Quain that he was treating Lord Beaconsfield with ordinary remedies. Dr. Quain then asked the opinion of Sir Risdon Bennett, whose advice accorded with that given by Sir George Burrows. Dr. Quain thereupon met Dr. Kidd in consultation. He found Lord Beaconsfield most gravely ill, and being treated with suitable remedies in sufficient doses, according to the recognised principles of medicine.

Dr. Kidd has addressed a letter to the medical journals, in which he says that, although a reputed homœopath, "I desire once for all to disclaim any such party designation. Six years ago I resigned all connection with homœpathic hospital and society. In a very extensive practice extending over 34 years, I have always adopted that course of treatment which my own study and experience have taught me to be most effectual to my patients. Herein I lay claim to have acted as any man does who is not bound by the trammels of a merely mechanical routine. Like other practitioners, I use the drugs of the British Pharmacopœia; but in many cases I have learnt from experience that what are called 'homœopathic remedies' may be usefully prescribed. Such remedies I freely use in suitable cases, and according to my own judgment. I do not prescribe infinitesimal doses, nor according to the caprice of my patience." He further adds that, recognising the gravity and danger of Lord Beaconsfield's illness, and "knowing the satisfaction it would give her Majesty to have Sir William Jenner's co-operation and opinion, I at once wrote to him. He replied to the following effect:—'Holding, as you and I do, different views as to practical treatment, I do not think Lord Beaconsfield's interest could in any way be served by our meeting in consultation; on the contrary, it could not be without risk to him.' Thus, without inquiring as to the manner in which I was treating the patient, Sir William declined to meet me."

THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

ROUTE MARCHING.

IT is perhaps too much to expect of the volunteer detachments which have undertaken to march the whole or any part of the distance to Brighton that they should conform in every respect to the rigid regulations laid down by military authorities for the guidance of troops advancing into an enemy's country. Nevertheless, there are points to which, as matters of mere discipline, too much importance cannot be attached, and in these matters some of the advance parties that have already left London seemed a little lax. Without making invidious distinctions we may venture to point out that the mere form rather than the spirit of those regulations appeared in many instances to be the standard aimed at. Advance and rear guards were duly told off when the open country was reached, but individual intelligence was allowed little scope for exercise. It should be the aim of every commanding officer to impress upon his men the importance of observing the various features of a tract through which they may be passing; of the facilities that any formation of ground offers for the concealment of an enemy's forces and the precautions to be taken in order that a surprise may be impossible. The advantages of marching as mere physical training are no doubt considerable, but if these points are neglected, much benefit that might have been gained is necessarily sacrificed. The object of many detachments is rather to do a great distance in a short space of time than to profit by the opportunities afforded on such occasions for practical experience in work that seldom falls to the lot of metropolitan volunteers. So far as means of observing the volunteers on the road have presented materials for judgment it would appear that the exigencies of actual campaigning are to a great extent ignored. Orders given are obeyed with mechanical and praiseworthy alacrity, but duties left to the discretion of a single man, or file, or section, are carried out or neglected as may best accord with their inclinations, without regard to the supervision that can alone ensure practical advantage. There have been exceptions, notably in the case of the Inns of Court Rifles; but those only serve to enforce the lessons that should be learned by all. For the most part the numbers of men undertaking to march nearly the whole distance to Brighton are too small to admit of extended operations. Each section, however, might be practised as if it constituted an advance fraction of some more imposing body. Every mile of ground should be duly explored; every farmstead turned and cautiously inspected by patrols; every village approached as if an enemy might be hidden there ready to open fire at any moment. All these things necessarily mean delay, but it would be far better that a shorter distance by road shoul be traversed than that they should be neglected.

Another point that impressed itself on the close observer of detachments when they paraded for departure yesterday, and more especially after a few miles of road had been traversed, was the utter disregard of many men to the importance of being well shod. Regularity of march cannot possibly be kept up when half a company is footsore, but this essential consideration seemed in several cases to have been entirely overlooked. Boots altogether unsuited to bear the strain of a long march, seemed rather the rule than the exception; nattiness of appearance the aim rather than comfort. There can be no excuse for this in the case of men who can afford to make their Easter outing a long holiday, and if eccentricities of the kind may be taken as an indication of what would happen were the volunteers to be called out on active service, the highly coloured picture of the Battle of Dorking would probably be realised in a very startling manner. The small detachment of the London Rifle Brigade, some of the Honourable Artillery Company's Battery, and the London Scottish may be excepted from this count. The latter, especially, were distinguished by wearing shoes serviceable in every respect, broad-soled, stout, and strong, without being so heavy as to encumber the wearer unnecessarily. On all these points the march of to-day, when many corps in more imposing strength take to the road will furnish ampler material for judgment. It cannot be denied, however, that though the detachments leaving London yesterday reached their quarters for the night in good time it was rather due to characteristic pluck on the part of the men than to a regard for details that exercise a considerable influence on the fortunes of a campaign, however unimportant they may appear.—*Daily News.*

THE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP OF LONDON.

THE rifle shooting season was inaugurated on 13th April in London by a contest, under the auspices of the Middlesex Rifle Association (which includes the City of London and the Tower Hamlets) for the championship of the county. The prize is a gold badge, silver and bronze badges being awarded respectively to the second and third highest scorers, but in addition to these, the most coveted honours, a long list of money prizes, amounting in the aggregate to £100, were offered. The entries numbered about 150, but these were supplemented on the ground by another ten, the competitors being all well-known good shots. Compared with last year there is a noticeable falling off in the number of entries difficult to account for. They were then 200. Besides the metropolitan men present at the Government ranges, Wormwood Scrubs, where the contest was held, representatives from Warwick, Hants, and other counties attended. All the ranges were placed at the disposal of the Association, and the general arrangements were admirably carried out. The competition opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, but a thick fog which then prevailed necessitated the retirement of most of the competitors who were present at that early hour. By 10 the fog cleared off, and was succeeded by a strong and variable wind from the left rear, which at intervals blowing in sudden gusts quite accounted for the fact that many well-known shots could not keep on. Twenty-three prizes, value £45, were set down on the list for the champion badge contest, £24 being added as range prizes. Then there were "nursery" prizes for efficient Volunteers of Middlesex, the City of London, and the Tower Hamlets, extra Snider prizes, and Martini-Henry sweepstakes. For the latter by 11 o'clock the fine score of 91 points was made by Sergeant R. Pullman, South Middlesex Rifles, a Queen's Prizeman, whose range totals stood thus:—200 yards 3, 4, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5,—30; 500 yards—4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—33; and 600 yards, 3, 5, 4, 4, 3 4, 5—23, or 11 bulls-eyes, 6 inners, and 4 magpies. Later on, however, this was beaten by Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster, a Queen's silver meddallist, who made 93 out of the 106 "h.p.s." thus:—200 yards—4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4,—32; 500 yards—4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5,—33; and 600 yards—3, 2, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5,—28, or in his 21 shots, 12 bulls-eyes, seven inners, one magpie, and one outer. With the Snider, Lieutenant Lovibond, West Kent Rifles, also shot remarkably, considering the disadvantages of the wind, his performance with the volunteer weapon equalling that with the Martini by Pullman, and Private Reid, of the 8th Surrey, being close up with 89. The shooting closed at half past six, and at eight the official scores of the winners were issued as follows:

CHAMPION BADGE CONTEST.—Snider rifle. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each. Twenty-three prizes, value £45.—Lieutenant Lovibond, West Kent Rifles, 91; Private A. Reid, 8th Surrey, 89; Private Tandy, 3rd Hants, 85; Private Cameron, Queen's, 84; Private C. S. Webb, L.R.B., 84; Private Silver, H.A. Co., 84; Captain Tytheridge, Civil Service, 83; Sergeant Tovey, Queen's, 82; Private Rothon, L.R.B., 82; Private Carmichael, L. Scottish, 81; Sergeant Beer, Artists, 81; Sergeant Blackford, Queen's, 81; Sergeant J. H. Williams, H. A. Co., 80; Lieutenant St. John Clerke, Inns of Court, 80; Private Davidson, L. Scottish, 80; Lieutenant Munday, H. A. Co., 80; Sergeant Melings, Queen's, 79; Captain Sweeting, 6th Surrey, 79; Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 9th Middlesex, 78; Private W. Spon, 1st Surrey, 78; Captain Earl Waldegrave, L.R.B., 77; Corporal T. Andrews, 4th Kent, 77; and Private J. W. Linter, Queen's, 77.

RANGE PRIZES.—£24, divided into £8 at each range, 200 yards—Private W. Thrower, St. George's, 33; Lieutenant C. Roberts, 10th Middlesex, 33; Lieutenant Munday, H. A. Co., 32; Surgeon Orton, 3rd Middlesex, 32; Private Briggs, 3rd London, 32; Private T. P. Collings, Artists, 32; Private C. S. Webb, L.R.B., 32; Lieutenant Lovibond, West Kent, 32; Private Munn, H. A. Co., 32; Sergeant Tovey, Queen's, 32; Private Boerden, 9th Middlesex, 32; Private Davidson, London Scottish, 32; Private Tandy, 3rd Hante, 32; Private Reid, 8th Surrey, 32; Sergeant Foster, 8th Surrey, 32; Major Burt, 1st Warwick, 32; and Major Young, Finsbury, 32. 500 yards—Sergeant Blackford, Queen's, 35; Captain Gange, 18th Middlesex, 32; Lieutenant Pullman, South Middlesex, 30; Lieutenant Lovibond, West Kent, 30; Captain Bird, South Middlesex, 30; Private Reid, 8th Surrey, 30; and Private Silver, H. A. Co., 30. 600 yards—Lieutenant Lovibond, 29; Captain Earl Waldegrave, 29; Sergeant Tovey, 28; Private Carmichael, 27; Private Tandy, 27; Private Reid, 27; and Private C. Brown, 8th Surrey, 25.

NURSERY PRIZES.—Five shots at 200 and 500 yards, Snider rifle.—Drill-Sergeant Bateman, H. A. Co., 43; Private Blackmore, Queen's, 43; Corporal Pixley, 2nd Bucks, 42; Lieut. Reynolds, H. A. Co., 42; and Corporal Carmichael, London Scot., 42.

EXTRA SNIDER PRIZES.—Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. 200 yards—Private Heritage, Artists, 34; Major Burt, Warwick, 32; Mr. Andrews, Kent, 32; Private J. Johnston, 1st Berks, 32; and Captain Sweeting, 32; 500 yards—Private Johnston, 30; Sergeant G. S. Roberts, H. A. C. 29; Private Briggs, 29; Private Davidson, 28; Private Douglas Payne, West Kent, 28; Sergeant Blackford, 28; Private F. Barke, 15th Middlessex, 28; and Sergeant Hobbiss, S. Middlesex, 28. 600 yards—Private Gallant, 8th Middlesex, 28; Major Young, 21st Middlesex, 27; Major Burt, 27; Private Tandy, 26; Sergeant Mellings, 25; and Private C. Brown, 25.

MARTINI-HENRY SWEEPSTAKES.—200, 500, and 600 yards, 7 shots.—Private C. F. Lowe (S. M.), Queen's, 93; Sergeant R. Pullman (G.M.), S. Middlesex, 91; Colour-Sergeant Rigby, 2nd Surrey, 89; Major Burt, Warwick, 87; Sergeant M'Kenzie, H.A.C., 87; Lieut. St. John Clerke, Inns of Court 86; and Private Berryman, West Kent, 86.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

AT Bow-street, April 14th, before Mr. Flowers, a man, giving the name of Powell, was brought up on remand charged with illegally being at large while under a sentence of transportation. At the former hearing it was stated that the name of the prisoner was really Charles Leeson, and not Powell, and that he with four others had in 1866 been convicted of a daring burglary at the Stamp Office, Manchester, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. At their own request Leeson and two of the other prisoners were sent, on their restoring a large quantity of the stolen property, to serve their time in Australia. Leeson, shortly after his arrival in that colony, escaped, and had not been discovered since. The prisoner, who was alleged to be identical with Leeson, has for some time been carrying on business as an omnibus proprietor in Lambeth. Supt. Thompson positively swore to the identity of the prisoner with Leeson, he having arrested him in 1866.—Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Besley (instructed by Mr. Abrams) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Poland stated that he proposed to adduce some further evidence, after which he thought the magistrate would have no doubt that the prisoner was the person he was alleged to be. The first witness called to-day was John Hook, principal warder at Milbank Prison, who said he knew the prisoner was in the prison under the name of Charles Leeson. He was received in December, 1866, and left on 30th September, 1867. At that time witness was master cooper in the artisans' ward, and the prisoner was brought out to work as a paper hanger. He saw the prisoner every day for three or four months. He had not the slightest doubt that the prisoner was Leeson. When the prisoner left the prison he took him, with other convicts, in custody down to Sheerness, and put him on board the Huguenot, bound for Australia. That was the last he saw of him until this morning, when he picked him out of several men standing in a passage of the court. The book produced, contained a description of Leeson, with the peculiarities and marks on the man.—Cross-examined by Mr. Hesley:—When he was master cooper in the prison he was also assistant warder. About twenty convicts went from Pentonville and thirty from Milbank in the Huguenot, and they were guarded by a body of pensioners on the voyage to Australia. Between the 1st of January, 1867, and the 30th September, 1867, about 100 convicts came specially under his charge. They were men of good character and had knowledge of a trade.

Benjamin Bryce, principal warder, Milbank, said he had been in the prison since 1864. He identified the prisoner as Charles Leeson, who was in Milbank at the end of 1866 and until September, 1867. He was a handy, useful man, and was employed about the cells, and consequently he came more under the notice of the warders. Witness was then principal warder. On Monday he went to the House of Detention, and there saw about 100 men, and he recognised the prisoner's face and called him out. The prisoner said his name was Charles Leeson Powell. Cross examined by Mr. Besley: He had no writings of his own to refer to so as to strengthen his opinion of the identity of the prisoner.

Superintendent Thomson, E Division, produced a certificate of the conviction of Charles Leeson, at Manchester Assizes on the 3rd December, 1866, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, for breaking and entering a warehouse, and stealing therein, after admitting a previous conviction for felony. The previous conviction was on the 2nd of August 1858, when he was convicted in the name of Charles Kelly, at the City of Manchester Sessions, of stealing £555, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He had heard the prisoner called Leeson and also Kelly.

William Reader, detective sergeant, stated that he had made a sketch of the marks on the right arm of the prisoner. Those marks consisted of his own initials, the initials of his wife, a cross, with the letters "I.H.S."; on the left arm there were some other marks.

Mr. Poland stated that he had the description book from Milbank of the convicts who passed through the prison, but the clerk who made the entry was not in court, and he would not then put it in. He asked for the committal of the prisoner to the Central Criminal Court.

The prisoner reserved his defence.

Mr. Flowers committed the prisoner for trial at the Central Criminal Court for being at large during a sentence of penal servitude.

THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

THE University sports at Lillie Bridge on April 7th, opened with "putting the weight," which was won for Oxford by Lawrence, of St. John's with a put of 36 ft. 5 in. Then came the 100 yards, which also went to Oxford, Carter getting home first in 10 2-5 sec. In 1868, at the amateur championship meeting, and again in 1870, at the University sports, the time was 10 sec. only, the performers being Tennant, of Liverpool, and Wilson, of Worcester College, who won the 100 yards against Cambridge three years running. Cambridge scored their first win in the hurdle race, but it was in only because Lawrence, of Corpus, Oxford, fell at the sixth hurdle when he was leading, and had the race apparently at his mercy. Lawrence of Oxford, won the hammer with a throw of 120 ft. 2 in., 18 ft. 1 in. less than Hales, of Cambridge, won with in 1876. The Cambridge men won both the jumping contests. Cooke cleared 5 ft. 6 in., a height that has been beaten every year since 1873, the best performance being that of the Oxford representative Brooks, who jumped 6 ft. 2½ in. in 1876. Mr. Davies is reported to have cleared 6 ft. 2¾ in. at Carrick-on Suir last year, but it has been whispered that this was the height from the bar to the ground on the landing side only, so that at present Brooks has the credit of having accomplished the best authenticated performance. For the long jump Storey covered 21 ft. ½ in., a distance that has been beaten eight times. The winner of the mile turned up in Wells, of Oxford, his time being 4 min. 36 2-5 sec. The quarter fell to Macaulay, of Cambridge, in the capital time of 50 3-5 sec., the second best time ever made at these sports. The three miles occupied its usual position at the end of the card; and before the decision of this event each University had scored four wins. Hough, of Cambridge, won last year in 15 min. 1 1-5 sec., and upon the strength of this, the best recorded time in University contests, was installed favourite this year, although Benson's chance was not by many deemed an outside one. After the first half mile the race was confined to the above pair, as the other two Cambridge men retired early from what they deemed an unequal match, while the remaining pair of dark blue runners were some fifty yards in the rear. Until 2¾ miles had been covered Hough and Benson stuck together like a couple in a country dance, and the race was most exciting, but a quarter of a mile from home Hough stumbled, and, being too exhausted to recover himself, fell down, leaving Benson to trot in alone and win the odd event for Oxford. His time was 15 min. 5 4-5 sec. The winner ran with excellent judgment, never allowing his opponent to go away from him, and never making his final effort until he thought that Hough was gettiug done and had not another lap in him. The result showed how well he calculated his distance, for just before Hough fell Benson was the fresher of the two, and it seemed as though he had the pace of his opponent.

THE HEADS OF THE PEOPLE

"M. R. C. S., L. S. A.," writes to *Public Opinion* as follows:—

There is an article under the above title in the issue of your paper of April 9, which will be of service to the public, should it lead to attention being drawn to the evils attending the practice of keeping the hair excessively short. The fallacy that cutting hair makes it grow thicker is, one would think, fully exposed by the approaching baldness visible in most men who have grown from boyhood to early manhood under the constant close application to their hair of the scissors. Each cut nature resents as an injury, and makes an effort to repair it by a fresh spurt of growth, not in thickness but in length, which growth is again sheared away, and the hair-exhausting process repeated to repair the repeated injury. The head of a youth whose hair has been subjected to this exhausting process might not, as suggested, require a hat increased by more than a quarter of an inch each way, should he now let his hair grow long, but the vigorous heads of hair to be seen in the average of young men twenty years ago would add more than that to the needful circumference of their hats. There are evils besides early baldness attending the exhaustion of hair through excessive cutting; the back of the head having no protection, the danger of sunstroke from exposure to the sun's rays, and of apoplexy from exposure to heat or cold, is increased. The effeminate locks of the cavaliers need not be revived to prevent these evils; let all the hair on the top of the head grow long enough to bind under the circle of the hat, and never have it tipped or clipped except when needful to keep it well off the coat collar, when enough may be taken off at once to allow of the lapse of six weeks or more between the injuries done to nature and the efforts they call forth to repair them. Wait till this change of fashion has spread to the million, then wait till the little boys of the million have grown up to twenty, and see if the hatter's statistics as to the sizes of hats will not make us cry out that the heads of the people are increasing! I wish not to trespass on your space, or much might be written in proof that cutting exhausts hair, as evidenced even formerly by the prevalence of baldness among men in comparison with women; whilst the yards of growth our thousand little boys are now furnishing year by year to the scissor harvests, and the small remains of thin hair left on their own poor heads in early manhood, demonstrates it even to excess. On the other hand, though hair-dressers must not be expected to know any of such instances, inquiry will prove there are numbers of instances amongst women, in which hair left entirely alone, unscarred by scissors, soon ceases the exhaustive process of growth in length, attains natural ends, and after doing so increases in bulk and vigour, and easily maintains itself for years.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
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It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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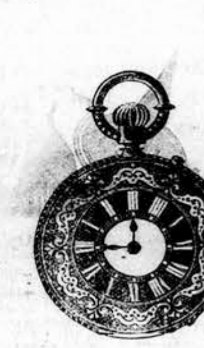
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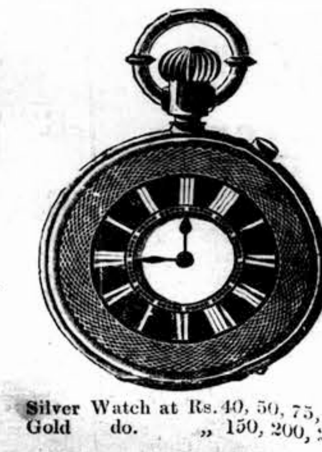
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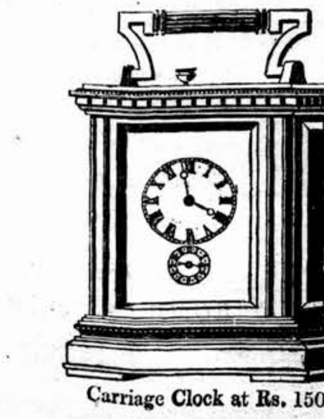
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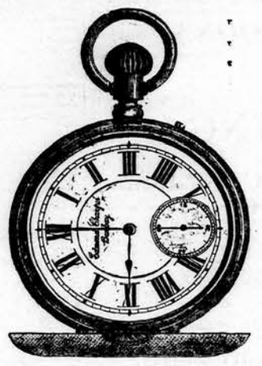

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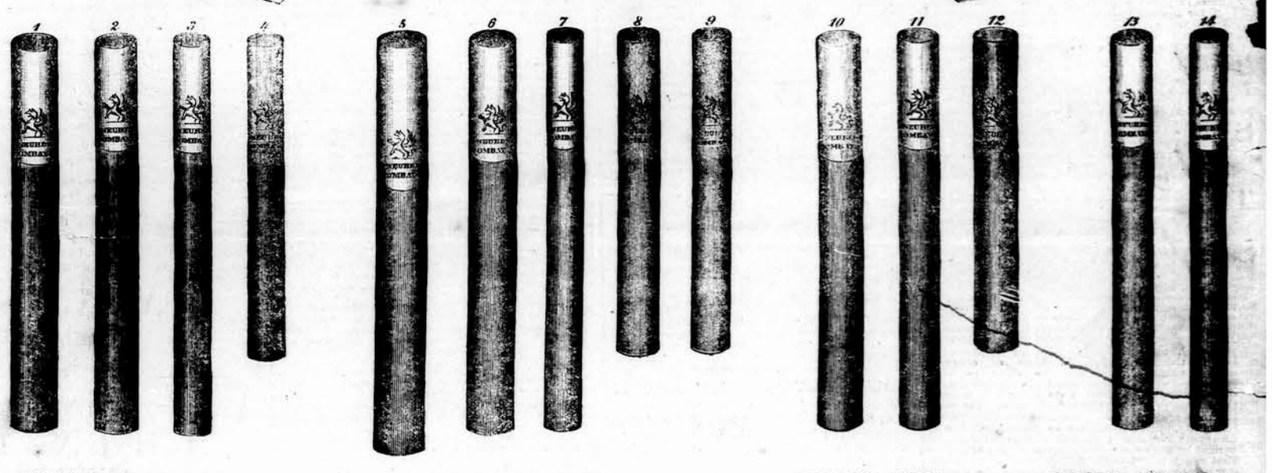

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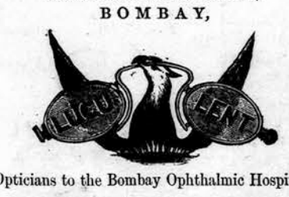

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ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.
Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,037—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ......As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second do. ...... " 2 8
Third do. ...... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ......8 As. per Line.
Second do. ......1½ " "
Third and succeeding......2¼ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ......Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ...... " 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ......As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

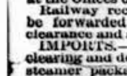
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	" 360	" 220		" 80	
Port Said	" 380	" 240		" 90	
Messina	" 500	" 340		" 110	
Naples	" 500	" 340		" 110	
Leghorn	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Genoa	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Marseilles	" 520	" 350		" 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

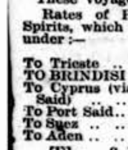
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1850	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CASTALIA will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 7th May, for Genoa and Marseilles. She has accommodation for some first class passengers. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
[Bomba]y, May 2nd, 1881.

[FOR] SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR [R]OPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th May
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th "
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th "
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st "
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th "
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th "
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	150	W. A. Seaton	12th "
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th "
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

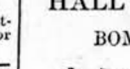
Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st "
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,909 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314-5 feet; breadth, 38-3 feet; depth, 26-6 feet. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION.

HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash. Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, per doz. 22 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

		Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2 inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2¼ inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½ inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼ inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½ inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼ inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½ inch...	10 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls ......Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls ...... "	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"...... "	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME!

VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE OF OPERATIC, DRAMATIC, AND SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE WITH A NEW SALON DE ETHIOPE.

TAMBOS : Mr. T. Butler. Mr. John Fulton. INTERLOCUTORS : Mr. J. Chas. Davis. Mr. Frank Frost. BONES : Mr. Jeff. De Angelis. Mr. J. Maas.

PROGRAMME.

Opening Overture and Chorus...... Company.
Comic Song—(John Anderson) .... Mr. James Maas.
Ballad—(Flower from my Mother's Grave) ...... Miss Sally de Angelis.
Comic Song—(Water Melon) ...... Mr. John Fulton.
Comic Song—(Mary Ann) ...... Mr. T. B. Butler.
Ballad—(Baby Mine) ...... Miss Victoria Loftus.
Comic Song—(Parody on Baby Mine) Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Finale—The Coloured Guard) ...... Company.
Overture—(Popular Airs Selected). Prof. Blakney and Mr. Williams.

COMIC NEGRO SKETCH, ENTITLED GOING TO THE RACES!!

Dionycius (a Negro servant)......Mr. James Maas.
Mr. Thompson (a henpecked Husband) Mr. J. C. Davis.
Mrs. Thompson (who insists on everything) ...... Miss Victoria Loftus.

LITTLE DOLLY LOFTUS,
THE CHILD FAVOURITE IN HER SPECIALTIES,
MISS MINNIE ESMOND
IN HER ARTISTIC SILVER CLOG HORNPIPE.

Mr. Jeff. de Angelis's Original Protean Sketch, entitled—
PAGANINI versus NEILSON.

Jake—a Barber, Geo. Leybourne—a Comic Singer, Mons. Loyal—a Trapezist, Paganini—a Violinist, Nellie—a Servant ...... Mr. J. de Angelis.
Madame Kline—a German Comedienne, Mlle. Neilson—a Prima Donna ...... Miss Sallie de Angelis
Colonel Gruff ...... Mr. James Maas.

Character Impersonation with Song and Dance,
THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD!!
IN THE CORRECT ORIENTAL COSTUME AND JEWELS, BY MISS VICTORIA LOFTUS.

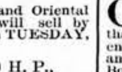
Overture—(Poutpour)..Prof. Blakney and Mr. Williams.
The performance will conclude with the Irresistibly Funny

Sketch entitled
THE RIVALS!

Jacob Wamshell—(a German Shoemaker) ...... Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.
Thomas O'Brien—(an Irish Tailor). Mr. T. B. Butler.
Harry Winters—(a Sporting Young Gentleman) ...... Mr. J. C. Davis.
George Havery—(a Friend of Winters) ...... Mr. Frank Frost.
Thomas Muldoon—(one of the Guardians of the Peace) ...... Mr. James Maas.
Judge Connor—(a Police Magistrate) ...... Mr. J. Franklin.
Policeman XX 025 ...... Mr. John Fulton.
Gertrude Wamshell—(the Shoemaker's Daughter) ...... Miss Sally de Angelis.
Katherine O'Brien—(the Tailor's Wife) ...... Miss Minnie Esmond.

Villagers, Court-Lodgers, &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
per s. s. "BRANKSOME HALL."



THIS steamer will sail from the Prince's Dock on the evening of SUNDAY, the 8th instant.

Heavy luggage should be shipped not later than 4 p.m. on SATURDAY.

Passengers must be on board not later than 5-30 p.m. on SUNDAY.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO recently discharged ex S. S. "JAMES WATT" are hereby informed that no claims for short delivery or otherwise will be entertained unless lodged within 3 days from this date and passed by the Captain before his departure from Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain James Watt.
Bombay, 6th May, 1881.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VIN VITAE.
VIN VITAE.
VIN VITAE.

MORE PREFERABLE TO ANY OTHER PREPARATIONS.

A MOST refreshing, invigorating and non-alcoholic sparkling BEVERAGE, containing PHOSPHATES of stimulating and sustaining nature, is strongly commended to the notice of those whose MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWERS are overstrained by much brainwork. It stimulates the APPETITE and assists DIGESTION, is MORE PLEASANT IN TASTE AND AROMA THAN ANY PREPARATION OF ITS KIND.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S CODLIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Codliver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONDE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned......	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair......	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair......	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide...	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIN CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR & Co. have now ready for inspection a splendid assortment of fine Cashmeres, Light Home Spuns, Coatings and other Woolen Fabrics, of the very Thinest Textures, in all the fashionable Colours and Mixtures. Also a choice selection of pure Linen Drills in various shade of colours. The new Elastic Stockingette, and other Materials for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.
ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—
Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* Major A. PURCELL CURRIE AND Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

BARBERA, Rs. 18 ; BAROLA, Rs. 20 ; MUSCADELA, Rs. 20 ; NEIRSTEINER, Rs. 22-8-0 ; PIS PORTER, Rs. 21 ; LAUBENSTEIMER, Rs. 21-8-0 ; UILLANGER, Rs. 21-8-0 ; POLUGAY, Rs. 22-8-0 ; PRESBURGO, Rs. 21-8-0. To be had only at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON ESSA HAJEE ABDRAHIMAN has contracted to sell to Mr. KHIMJEE JEEWA, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kajee Syed Street or Khand Bazaar, facing the said street, on the west side thereof in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 734, containing 380 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Kajee Syed Street or Khand Bazaar, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Natha Jadhowjee, and on the south by the property of Bhanjee Heerjee. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1881.

NANU & HORMUSJEE.
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOTICE.
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

FERRY AT WEINGUNGA RIVER.

TENDERS for WORKING GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC across the Weingunga River are required. For particulars apply to undersigned.
J. Y. DAVIDSON, Ag. Manager.

HOUSES TO LET.

CUMBALA HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, commanding the westerly sea breeze and a charming panoramic view of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 125, including all rates and taxes except water rate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, from about 15th May for five or six months certain, and has a very large compound and beautifully laid out with costly garden. Rent moderate, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, "PARADISE LODGE," lately done up in the best style, commanding a charming view of the sea and entirely open to the westerly sea breeze. Rent moderate, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, The Ridge "DINNA LODGE furnished. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, at Tarwady, from 1st June next, the very desirable BUNGALOW now in the occupation of C. Forrest, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill "THE RIDGE," nearly opposite to Sir Frank, now in the occupation of W. R. Pratt, Esq., C.S. Rent only Rs. 165 including all rates and taxes. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE only remaining BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Underwood, known as The Hon'ble Justice Birdwood's Bungalow. Rent, Rs. 800. Terrace Cottage, Rs. 600 ; Rose Cottage, Rs. 500 ; Keepsake, Rs. 300. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at Hamilton's Hotel for the last eight months, and found it most comfortable : the attendance and the table particularly are very good. It is in every respect far and away the best Hotel I have ever known in Bombay.—JOHN RYAN. 13th March, 1881.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE and fittings complete. Apply FRANK STUART, Waverley Hotel.

CHILD'S AYAH WANTED to join a Lady in England in August and return with her to Bombay in September. Apply to "T. M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, SPANIEL PUPS, Rs. 30 per pair or Rs. 15 each. Apply to Mr. DUFFY, Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, a small DOG-CART (nearly new) and fast trotting pony (no vice) with harness complete.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds, also parts and accessories, as well as repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant, Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per dozen, or Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8 each—J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

JUST unpacked a large and beautiful consignment of China and Japanware, and some other miscellaneous.—GLENROY and Co., 9, Meadow Street.

GRAND Central Hotel.—Cool, centrally located, newly furnished. Best Table in Bombay. Special inducements to regular boarders. G. AGRATI.

THE "Arm and Platform," a really good and serviceable Sewing Machine, especially adapted for family use.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 21, Apollo Street.

TO LET in Hornby Row, from 1st June next, the second and third floors of house No. 5, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea and very airy. For particulars apply next door to
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Ham Sandwiches, Curry and Rice, Bread and Cheese, Tea and Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.—PEARSE'S, Rampart Row

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS, BY THE POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICES.

MR. JAMES LYLE MACKAY is admitted a PARTNER in our Bombay firm from 1st May, 1881.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1881.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Rs. 200 PER SHARE. Rs. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

THROUGH FREIGHT FROM INDIA TO BOSTON U. S. A.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS from London to Boston, sailing regularly every ten or twelve days, and are prepared to issue through Bills of Lading from here to Boston, at rates of freight that include all transhipment charges, &c., in London.
Further particulars will be given on application.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1881.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.
PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c. ; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.
No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards ; younger ones at less price.
W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [48i 758.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.' PORTLAND CEMENT, THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CELEBRATED CEMENT was awarded First Prize at the SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, being the result of scientific testing held there, and in which this Cement surpassed all others of English Manufacture by full 20 per cent.

Messrs. J. B. WHITE and BROS. have received testimonia's from Engineers and Contractors of the highest standing and repute in all parts of the world as to the excellence of this favourite Cement.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 19th April, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each.
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE MANCHESTER AND BOMBAY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view of CLOSING the LIQUIDATION of the above Company, all persons holding shares therein are requested to transmit forthwith, by registered post, the certificates of the shares which they hold, together with the transfers of such shares (if any) duly completed, to Messrs. Guest and Garforth, the official liquidators of the said Company, at their office No. 8, King Street, Manchester.

No transfers made subsequently to the date of this notice will be recognized. Dated Bombay, the 5th day of May, 1881.
DAVID GOSTLING,
Agent in Bombay to the said Official Liquidators.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature ; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay,

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

PERHAPS the most interesting matter in commercial circles at present is the possible result of the Paris Silver Conference. The telegram received this afternoon throws no additional light of any kind on the subject, but this is only what was to be expected, and we must make up our mind to a yet further period of suspense. The prevailing idea, undoubtedly, is that nothing will come of it, and in that case it is not venturing much to say that a heavy fall in Silver, and consequently in exchange betwixt this country and England, will ensue; but at the same time there is just a possibility of something being done, and this is sufficiently possible to render matters very unsettled.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is a shade less favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having receded from 49 to 48 per cent., but the open market continues as easy as previously, the rate being quoted at ¼ per cent. under the Bank. The demand for standard securities for investment is still very marked, Consols having further advanced ⅛, being now quoted at 102¼. French Rentes are unaltered at 120, and Enfaced Rupee Paper, owing doubtless to the adverse view entertained regarding Silver, is ¼ lower at 84¼ for Fours and 90¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered. Linseed is steadier, Wheat easier and a shade lower to arrive.

Piece-Goods in Manchester are still reported by Reuter as quiet but steady, although private telegrams call prices again in favour of buyers. The Liverpool Cotton Market is said to have closed firm with 1-16d. advance in Americans, but Surats are very dull and rather lower to arrive. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands remain at 10 9-16 cents, but August shipment is one point higher at 10·60 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's receipts	5,000	4,000	2,400
Six days do.	38,000	21,300	16,300
Total since 1st Sept.........	5,353,000	4,671,000	4,319,000

EXCHANGE to-day opened steady at fully yesterday's closing rates, and after receipts of telegrams from Calcutta an advance of 1-32d. was established. The market closes firm with if anything an upward tendency, inasmuch as the Banks are sellers of telegraphic forward at rather better than the current level, at the same time things are so unsettled that it is impossible to say what a day may bring about. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 7 13-16 to 27-32d.	per rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..	1s. 8 1-8 to 5-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ..	2f. 12c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ⅛, 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weaker to-day, and buyers show a disposition to keep out of the market for the time being. Fours have receded to Rs. 102 and Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 109½.

SHARES.—The market continues active, and in Spinning and Weaving companies we quote a further general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. In Banks there is no alteration, and the only movemet in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 25 in Akbar. Colaba Land Company's shares are again Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 975. Bombay Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,325.

COTTON to-day has shown rather more firmness, and in some cases prices may be called Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. Buyers, however, have not been eager at the advance, and unless we have firmer news from Liverpool in the morning, it is pretty evident the improvement will not be permanent. We quote at the close:—

Good Broach, ready	....	Rs.	194	per candy.
Good Omra, May	....	,,	178	,,
F. G. F. ,,	....	,,	168	,,
G. F. ,,	....	,,	160	,,
Good Dhollera ,,	....	,,	180	,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	....	,,	174	,,
G. F. do. ,,	....	,,	170	,,

IN GOODS and WHEAT there is still no change, although the tendency is weaker except for ready delivery which is maintained at a comparatively high level by exporters buying in against dealers.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. For Liverpool the quotation is still 37s. 6d., and the Rydal Hall for this month's loading has been fixed at the rate with small concessions. For other ports there is practically no change, but the demand for early loading steamers is very active. Of sailling tonnage there is nothing available, and 57s. 6d. has been quoted to-day for Liverpool.

PIECE-GOODS are, perhaps, a shade more active than previously, but there is no symptom of values improving, nor is such likely to be the case while supplies are so liberal.

COALS are steady at unchanged values, there being still no sellers to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..........	40,000	28½	all	10⅜ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 / 1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,450
Bellary..............	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co......	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	332½
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	152½
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	485
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	525

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company...........	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill...........	400	2,000	all	..	1,025
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company...........	30,000	100	1,000	5	124
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	150 p.s.	2,500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	875
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,035
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	820
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	830
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	635
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	315
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo......	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,005
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,800
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,?85
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	[illegible]
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,220
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,150
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	812½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	370
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,110
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	940
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	840

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*22
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	975
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	210

* For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	650
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	153 / 113
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,325
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association............	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	340
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	950
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	30,000A	21	3¼	..	3¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	810
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	155
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld..............	2,3000	25	15	..	14

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Charles Bals, 1,431 tons, Commander T. Manson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic Steam-ship Co.'s Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Commander J. Carson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British steamer Ganges, 1,247 tons, commander J. H. Clark, will sail to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE British steam ship Inchclutha, 1,293 tons, commander E. Brown, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE British steamship Sidonian, 849 tons, Captain T. Blight, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE British ship Arvonia, 1,266 tons, Captain R. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 7th December, with a cargo of 1,904 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed yesterday for Aden, Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. B. Major, Mr. H. Dinshaw, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mr. C. E. B. Taylor, Mrs. Rahimtoola, Mr. and Mrs. Salabhoy, two women, and 58 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Ravenna, 2,139 tons, Commander C. Stewart, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with 674½ chests opium, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. H. Starling. For Melbourne—Mrs. Figg and sister, Mr. J. Hunt, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Colonel H. Heathcote, Mr. J. Brooks, Mr. P. Byron, Mr. J. Venard, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. T. Jones, Private Rourkil, wife, and four children. For Sydney—Mr. D. Chambers. For Hongkong—Mr. C. Framjee, and Mr. Macnapp. For Shanghai—Mr. J. Mutter.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Arvonia (s)........	Hughes	Cardiff, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Bokhara (s)	Orman	Australia, &c.
	Calcutta (s)......	Nailer	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Java (s)	Magenis	Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
	Sidonian (s)......	Blight	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Ravenna (s)	Stewart	China, &c.
	Inchclutha (s)	Brown	Havre.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, Clark, for Havre.
Ship Charles Bale, Mansen, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Arabia, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sandal, for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
2 Japan (s)..........Gardner ....Hong-Kong, April 16.
Pemba (s) ....Guy ....Rangoon, April 25.
DEPARTURES.
May 2.—Steamer Counsellor. Barque Thomas Bell.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVAL.
4 Meinam (s)........ .... Calcutta.
May. DEPARTURE.
4 Meinam (s)........ .... Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—12 cases champagne, W. Richardson.
Britania (s)—51 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee.
James Watt (s)—100 barrels rosin, Mezerally Surufally and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

James Watt (s)—51 cases whisky, and 15 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Britania (s)—45 cases gingerwine; 25 cases whisky; 25 cases rum, and 10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Camoens (s)—14 casks zinc sheets, Abdoolrahim Jemabhoy
Mount Lebanon (s)—450 boxes tinned plates, John Fleming and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—50 bales wool, 84 cwts. hemp, Nursee Khutow; 1,250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 13 bales hides and skins, Edward Bates and Co; 1,369 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 case skins, Mooljee Govindjee; 18 bales waste, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 40 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 30 bales wool, Pragjee Tulsidass.
Marina (s)—45 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee; 45 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 85 bales wool, Goculdass Tulsidass.
Khersonese—200 bales cotton, T. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Joseph Ferrens (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 3 bales hides, Ebram Fuzloodeen; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 17 bales hides, and 4 cases fish, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahomed; 275 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.
Pachumba (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
J. B. Brown—100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee; 72½ cwts. myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s)—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.; 2,000 cwts. wheat, 2,001 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 500 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet (s)—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 350 bales cotton, T. H. Moore and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 250 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchclutha (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 199 cwts. linseed, L. Singer and Co.; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Ganges (s)—267 bags coffee, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s)—1,000 cwts. mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co.; 3,600 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Sidonian (s)—820 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Duncraig (s)—450 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 31 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co.; 11 chests opium, Ebram Noordeen and Co.; 250 cwts. onions, Husson Babun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna (s)—2 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath; 19 chests opium, Jokiram Jusraj; 40 chests opium, Huzarimull Nursingdass; 19 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, Samatray Khetsidass; 2 chests opium, Huzarimull Nursingdass.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

EX S. S. "TEBE."

ANOTHER BATCH of the World-renowned iron-framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone,
Solid square...... ....Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic......... ,, 750
Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881. — C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hearthburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.** "AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALLER—April 14th, at Gipsy Hill, Surgeon Major T. Waller, late of the Bombay Medical Service.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARVEY—May 4th, at Colaba, the wife of W. G. Harvey Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter. (Madras papers please copy.)

DEATH

PAYNE—April 20th, at Bhosawul, of heat apoplexy, William Payne, of Calcutta. (Home papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

YESTERDAY afternoon an encounter took place between some of the Bombay police and a number of men belonging to the 23rd N. I., just arrived from Ahmednugger. Fortunately the disturbance was not attended with any loss of life, although at one time very serious results were threatened. It will be gathered from the report which we publish in another column that the affair originated in an attempt of the sepoys to cross the railway line at a forbidden point. On the railway and city police interfering they were roughly handled. The sepoys, however, desisted from crossing the line and took another route to their tents opposite the Elphinstone High School. They carried with them two or three native policemen whom they met on the road, and these men they detained in their tents. Several European constables went to the encampment with the view of releasing the police sepoys, and arresting the men who unwarrantably detained them. The men of the regiment thereupon turned out in large numbers, and showed a most decided inclination to stand by their comrades who were in trouble. In a very short time the police and the military came to blows, but it is not as yet very clear upon which side the action was commenced. At any rate some hard knocks were given and received, and some of the soldiers were so excited that they armed themselves and "occupied" the road. Dr. Barry, of the 2nd Light Cavalry, endeavoured to restore order, but he, we hear, was also assaulted, notwithstanding his declaration that he was an officer of another regiment. Several policemen and soldiers were so injured in the encounter that they had to be taken to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. As we do not at present possess full information regarding this unfortunate occurrence, we are not in a position to defend either one side or the other. Antipathy between soldiers and policemen seems to exist wherever the military and the police come in contact, and the disturbance yesterday was no doubt due in a great measure to this feeling. At the same time there appears to have been in the instance under consideration something approaching a want of discipline on the part of the native soldiers. We hope that the facts will be elicited at the inquiry which is to be held to-day, and that the real offenders in the matter will be discovered and punished according to their deserts.

FOR the investigation of the origin and nature of Russian Nihilism, as of all the European movements for reform and revolution which have been made during the present century, it is necessary to look back to the French Revolution. That tumultuous uprising brought even the great North-Eastern Empire within the sphere of its influence. From its time may be dated the second strong infusion of Western ideas into the Russian mind, the effect of which has been so lasting, that the end even now looked forward to by the more violent revolutionary spirits is a similar revolution in Russia, but on a grander and more terrific scale, in proportion as the Russian nation is twice as fierce and twice as numerous as the French nation. The sympathy with Western philosophy was checked for a time by Napoleon's invasion, its victorious repulse, and the ascendancy which the glory of that victory gave to Russia in the councils of Europe. After the overthrow of Napoleon, Russia was looked upon with dread as the successor to the power of Imperial France, and regarded as an equally formidable menace to the balance of power. But in spite of the great prestige then gained by the Russian despotism, the attempted revolution at the accession of Nicholas, and the cries then raised for a Republican government, showed the existence of discontent. This attempt was unsuccessful, and the powerful rule of Nicholas seemed once more to have formally established the autocracy until the Crimean war showed that its chief pride, the military establishment, was far from being the invincible force it had been supposed. The unsuccessful termination of the Crimean war, the death of Nicholas, and the accession of Alexander, resulted in a new movement for change in the Empire, but this time it happily took the form of successful reform and not of an unsuccessful attempt at revolution ruthlessly suppressed, as that made at the accession of Nicholas had been, by military power. Alexander II. was able and willing to carry out the great measure which had long been urgently demanded, and effected at last what his father had left undone either from want of will or want of power. In the beginning of the year 1861 a decree of the Czar gave freedom to nearly 50,000,000 serfs. Nor was this, though the greatest, the only concession made to the interests of the popular good. In 1862, the Czar signalized the commencement of the second millennium of Russian History by a thorough reform in the administration of justice, including the institution of trial by jury in criminal cases. And he has also the credit of having done something to habituate the people to local self-government by the institution of the Zemtsoo, assemblies of deputies elected every three years by the landed proprietors, the rural communes, and the Municipal Corporations of each province and district, the principal duties of which, as we learn from Mr. Wallace's Russia, are "to keep the roads and bridges in proper repair, to provide means of conveyance for the rural police and other officials, to elect the justices of the peace, to look after primary education and sanitary affairs, to watch the state of the crops, take measures against approaching famine, and, in short, to undertake, within certain clearly defined limits, whatever seems likely to increase the material and moral well-being of the population." In fact, these elective bodies in Russia do for that country a great deal of the work entrusted here to the Civil Service. These three great measures, the emancipation of the serfs, the reform of justice, and the institution of the Zemtsoo, reflected a bright lustre on the first period of the reign of the late Czar; and had they been followed up consistently by like concessions to the spirit of the age, the spirit of republicanism would probably have disappeared for want of grounds of discontent with the established *regimé*, and not taken to such dire extremities to gain its ends. But the consequences of an old sin at this period checked the progress of the Russian nation in the path of liberty. The revolt of Poland in 1863, which met with sympathy from the Liberal party, was cruelly avenged by the Russian Government, which was deeply offended at that sympathy shown to rebels by the Liberal party for whom it had done so much, and has since that time ceased to advance in the direction of reform followed at the commencement of the reign. Thus it happened that reform seemed hopeless, and defiance of established authority appeared to be the only road to freedom. A great number of the Russian people, who wished for reform but shrunk from revolution, looked on with apparent indifference at the seemingly unequal struggle which now ensued between Nihilism and the Czar of all the Russias, supported by the largest army and the most numerous police in Europe. Neither side was wanting in courage. The Czar showed the same contempt for death as was exhibited by the determined assailants who had resolved to take his life, and he refused to let the fear of assassination drive him to abdicate or alter the ordinary course of his life. The conspirators, on the other hand, again and again exposed themselves to certain death in the prosecution of their purpose, and now that they have succeeded in killing the father, proclaim their determination to inflict the like extreme penalty on the son, unless he consents to yield to their demands.

What, then, are the demands which the Nihilists make, and the national wrongs which they allege as the justification of the terrible crimes they have attempted and committed? We are not concerned with the extreme opinions held by some of the society but with those shared by the whole body. The most violent of them are opposed to the ordinary morality of mankind and to religion; but opposition to the institution of marriage and to the priests would not by themselves incite to an organised system of assassination. The grievances which they all complain of, and which find expression in the manifestoes issued by their executive, and are repeated again and again in their revolutionary books issued from many secret presses and zealously spread by propagandists through the length and breadth of Russia, are chiefly the conscription, extreme taxation, and tyranny of the land proprietors over the peasants. "Remember," says one of these revolutionary books to the Russian peasant, "how thou hadst to sell thy last beast, when thy children had nothing to eat, because thou hadst no money wherewith to pay tax-arrears. Remember how in the years of drought the taxes were cruelly forced from thee; remember how thou wast forced to send thy last son into the army. Remember all this, and know that it was not thus written down to thee at thy birth, such was not thy destiny. And bear in mind that all might be different, that thou mightest live in plenty, happiness, and liberty; that not fate, but the rich alone are the cause of all thy woes." "The Vampire-Tsar," sings another revolutionary writer, a poet, "sucks thy veins; the Vampire-Tsar drains the people's blood. He requires soldiers for the army; send him thither then your sons. Feasts and palaces by him are needed, give him then thy blood." These deep-felt grievances, which in a constitutionally governed country would find a moderate expression in a representative assembly or in a national press, in Russia are vented in surreptitious publications inviting the whole Russian people to awake from their sleep of centuries and shake the oppressors from their heavy-laden backs. So far the attempt to rouse the peasantry to a general rebellion, in which they would have no hope of success against the huge and seemingly loyal armies of the Czar, has failed, but individual men and women too have been found ready to carry on with remarkable courage a war of assassination, in which they have not hesitated to sacrifice not only themselves and their avowed objects of attack, the Czar and his family, but also the soldiers or passers by the way who happened to be near the scene of their infernal explosions, although by so doing they intensified the general indignation against their conduct. The end they avowedly aim at is clearly expressed in the last manifesto of the Nihilist Executive and in the similar document promulgated in the end of the year 1879. The earlier of these revolutionary declarations, published after the failure to blow up the late Czar on his railway journey from Odessa, condemns him for the numerous political executions of his reign, for "the interminable string of tens of thousands of the intelligent classes dragged to Siberia," and for the suppression of every attempt on the part of the people to attain a higher element of political development. "Alexander II.," it goes on, "is the usurper of the nation's right, the main pillar of reaction, the chief author of the judicial assassinations. Fourteen executions weigh on his conscience. Hundreds of sufferers cry for vengeance. He deserves to die for all the blood he has spilt, for all the suffering he has inflicted. He deserves to die, but it is not alone with him that we have to do. Our object is the national welfare. Our task is to emancipate the people, and make them masters of their fate. If Alexander II. would recognise what dreadful calamity he is inflicting on Russia, how unjust and criminal the oppression he creates, and, renouncing his authority, would transfer such to an assembly, freely elected by universal suffrage and provided with instructions by its electors, then only would we leave Alexander II. in peace, and forgive him all his offences." It is melancholy to find the ruler who has effected the greatest emancipation ever carried out by any one man, and who would have been handed down to posterity on the pages of history as one of the greatest of reformers if only he had had the good fortune to meet death at an earlier period of his reign, thus condemned as an oppressive tyrant and pursued to death with relentless animosity. The Nihilists threaten the son with the same persecution as they have inflicted on the father. It is said that it is whispered throughout St. Petersburg by the revolutionists that while Alexander II. reigned twenty-six years, Alexander III. will not reign twenty-six days. However, we must look, not to mere rumour for information about the designs of the Nihilists, but rather to the remarkable document published on March 22 in the form of an address to Alexander III. The framer of this address has shown great ability in the accomplishment of the task that has devolved upon him, and has produced an appeal which may be compared with the celebrated letter of Junius to George IV., not only because it is a remonstrance addressed to a powerful king by an unknown hand, but also for the extreme audacity and literary power displayed, and for a certain similarity in the style of composition, which shows pretty clearly that Junius's letter was the model which the Nihilist writer has followed. He cunningly ignores the dastardly means used by his party, and chooses to look upon what has happened as a fair struggle in which both sides have suffered much, and which may be properly ended by a general amnesty and concession on the part of the Government. "We forget," says the remonstrance to the Czar, "that you are the representative of mere force which has so often worked the nation woe; we turn to you with the hope that feelings of bitterness in you will not quench the recognition of your duties and the desire for the truth. The exasperation on our side is just as great. You have lost a father, but we have lost not only fathers, but also brothers, wives, children, friends, and property. But we are ready to suppress every personal feeling when the weal of Russia is at stake, and we expect the same of you." It then finishes by demanding from the Czar the institution of an assembly elected by universal suffrage, and if perfect freedom of election is secured by unshackled liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and the right of public meetings, it promises that the revolutionary party will faithfully obey the decrees of the assembly so convened. Whether this promise would be kept if such an assembly were called and decreed, as it probably would do, a savage persecution of the Nihilists, who are really hateful to the mass of the nation, remains to be seen, and will probably be decided ere long. Abominable in every way as the assassination of the late Czar was, it will probably result in undoubted good. The institution of representative Government in Russia, and the cruel death of Alexander II., may really do more good to his country than the great reforms he voluntarily granted at the commencement of his reign. But the eventual good that may be obtained does not justify the crimes of the Nihilist any more than the regeneration of France justifies the savage massacres of the French revolution, or the good that may result from Irish Land Bill justifies the shooting of landlords, or the blessings of Christianity justify the wicked High Priest who, in the spirit of unconscious prophecy, urged that it was better that one man should die rather than that the whole nation should suffer.

NO one will be surprised to hear that the opponents of the vote of thanks to the Afghan troops numbered only twenty. The wonder is that they were so many. The Afghan war may have been "unjust," and the Kabul executions detestable; but a motion for a vote of thanks to the army in Afghanistan was certainly not the place to seek to give effect to these opinions, however strongly they may be held. We have, in this journal, lost no suitable opportunity of reprobating the policy which began with Sir Frederick Roberts's proclamation, warning the Afghans, who were barring his way, of the consequences of such rebellion to their "liege lord," and which led up to the execution of men against whom no offence save that of organising a resistance to the enemies of their country was proved. That policy was dishonest in its intention, and calamitous in its result. It cost us at once, among other things, the chance—which is now bitterly regretted—of seeing Afghanistan settling down peacefully under the rule of a prince, Yakub Khan, who would have owed everything to us. But that policy was part of a larger policy against which, in its entirety, judgment has issued and execution been done. It would have been absurd at any time to have held General Roberts responsible for acts which he must have done under specific instructions. And it was in the worst possible taste to endeavour to make that mistake—black as it was—come between the soldiers who obeyed orders and the nation's thanks for the bravery they showed.

REGIMENTAL SKETCHES FROM WONDERLAND.

JACK SEPOY.

MOST of us are acquainted with Colonel Pompous, the man who thoroughly understands the native character. "Sepoys can't humbug me, Sir," says the little man, as he draws himself up to his full height of five feet two; "they can't do it, so it's no use for 'em to try. If there is one thing I understand better than another—and Charles Pompous is no fool, Sir, no fool—it is the native character; I see through and through 'em, Sir, and they never try any of their little games on with me, because they know it's no good. I let 'em see, Sir, that I'm their commanding officer, and will stand no nonsense. And they like me all the better for it, Sir; they respect me, they, they"——and here Colonel Pompous waves his hand in the direction of the Lines as if he could not put into language the mingled feelings of love and awe with which his men regard him. And as he is at bottom a kind-hearted man, it is only fair to say that he is liked by his sepoys; and his tall talk is more inoffensive than that of Prigsby, of the Civil Service, whose references to "the native mind" are couched in that tone of supercilious superiority so characteristic of a certain class of youthful officials. The old Subedar of the Bengal Army, Seetaram, who has left behind him a most interesting book of reminiscences, thus writes: "When I was a sepoy, the captain of my company would have some of his men at his house all day, and talked to them. Of course many went with the intention of gaining something for themselves, to induce him to recommend them to the Colonel for promotion, or this or that appointment in the regiment; but numbers went because they liked the Saheb who always treated them as if they were his own children. I am a very old man now, and my words are true; I have lived to see great changes in the Saheb log. I now have seen that many officers only speak to their men when obliged, and evidently show that it is irksome to them, and try to get rid of them as soon as possible. One Saheb told me he never knew what to say—the Sahebs always knew what to say and how to say it when I was young. If I speak boldly, your Lordship will grant me pardon." And then the old gentleman regretfully looks back and remembers the day "when I made chuppatties for the officers of the 13th and 41st Foot at Cabool and 'Jack Sepoy was a d—d good fellow.'" But let us leave Seetaram, who was evidently a product of those dark times when the Staff Corps had not shed its radiance abroad, and when officers and men alike used the term "regiment" in the familiar and kindly sense in which the word "home" is employed. Without any wish to conceal those faults with which the Sepoy, like the rest of frail humanity, is bounteously endowed, I give the following extract from the journal kept by Sir Hope Grant, during the siege of Delhi in the rains of 1857, because it shows what the native soldier is at his best—brave and willing to give his life for those whom he likes. That the medal has a reverse side everyone knows, and therefore there is no need to dwell on it. It may be remembered that on the 19th June, 1857, the rebels sallied out of Delhi, got to the rear of our camp, and made a desperate on slaught, during which Colonel Yule, of the 9th Lancers, was killed, and Daly, of the Guides, severely wounded. As things were going badly, "I therefore collected a few men together," writes Sir Hope Grant in his journal, "and charged the enemy. A Sepoy within five yards of me fired at my horse and put a bullet through his body, close to my leg. It was singular he did not aim at me, but in all probability he thought to make sure of killing the horse, and then to a certainty the rider would fall into his hands. I felt that my poor charger had received his death-wound, but he gallopped on fifty yards through the throng of rebels and then dropped down dead; I was in rather an awkward predicament—unhorsed, surrounded by the enemy, and, owing to the darkness, ignorant in which direction to proceed—when my orderly, a native sowar of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, by name Rooper Khan, rode up to me and said, 'take my horse, it's your only chance of safety.' I could not but admire the man's fine conduct. He was a Hindustani Mussulman, belonging to a regiment the greater part of which had mutinied, and it would have been easy for him to have killed me and gone over to the enemy, but he behaved nobly, and was ready to save my life at the risk of his own. I refused his offer, but taking a firm grasp of his horse's tail, I told Rooper Khan to pull me out of the crowd. This he performed successfully and with great courage. Next morning I asked him into my tent (he was a fine-looking fellow, of tall stature, about 25 years old), and after praising him for his gallant conduct, I offered him some little money, upon which he drew himself up with great dignity, salaamed, and said: 'No, Saheb, I will take no money, but if you will get my Commanding Officer to promote me, I shall be very grateful.' I answered him that I would make a representation to that effect, but urged him also to receive the money. He reluctantly took it and left the tent, but the next morning I received a note from his Commanding Officer, Major Martin, returning the rupees, and stating that 'Rooper Khan could not be prevailed upon to take them.'"

Surely a right gallant deed jotted down in simple, homely language. One likes to know that Rooper Khan became a native officer, and that when brave old Sir Hope Grant met him at Lucknow he gave him a handsome sword in remembrance of his devotion. Well, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and there are as many good men in the ranks to-day as there were in times past. If we stroll down to the pleasant nullah with the shady trees on its bank, that flows close to the Lines of the 100th, we shall meet a few Sepoys and be able to note what manner of men they are. Here is a fine looking young fellow who seems to have something to say. He wants to know what date is fixed for the athletic sports, and is just going to take his evening spin round the race-course, as he hopes to win the mile race. He is a good specimen of the Sikh soldier, his name is Zorawar Singh, and the great aim of his life is to keep himself in a high state of training. He is the best wrestler in the regiment, and in a long race his staying powers are wonderful. He trains principally on milk, and being a true son of the mystic "Khalsa," he has never tasted either liquor or tobacco. He is not much of a scholar, and indeed his literary acquirements are strictly limited to the signing of his name once a month to the receipt of his pay—a feat which he performs with infinitely more pain and trouble than executing the most difficult "painch" at wrestling, or the most scientific flourish of the Indian clubs. He attends the "i' school," as he calls it, to try and get the certificate which qualifies for promotion, but the schoolmaster reports that this big athlete, who is as brave as a lion and as gentle as a woman, is somewhat of a dunce at his lessons. There are many men of experience in the Wonderland Army who think the Sirkar would be very wise to have a gymnasium as well as a school attached to every native regiment, so that men who excel in martial exercises and athletic sports might have an equal chance of promotion with those whose sole qualification often is that they are in possession of a school certificate. It is all very well to teach Jack Sepoy to read, but when he has acquired that art, it is not altogether pleasant to reflect that he will take his views of men and things from the columns of a vernacular paper, which very likely will not have an enthusiastic admiration for those Jack Sepoys are taught to look up to. But Zorawar Singh has gone for his mile run, and here comes a party of a dozen Mahratta Sepoys, laughing, talking, and gesticulating away with the utmost vigour. They are sturdy, well set-up fellows, and seem to have good stuff in them. It seems they also have a question to ask the Saheb as he sits under a tree smoking a cheroot. They want to know if there is to be a rifle match next week, and they go off delighted on hearing that there is to be one. Now, here is another matter for consideration. Rifle clubs have been established in most Wonderland regiments, and where they are properly taken in hand and looked after, they have a wonderful effect on the shooting of regiments. But it seems clear that if promotion were more often given to men who distinguish themselves by the excellence of their firing, it would have a marked effect on the scoring of the army generally. Which is the more useful man in action, the man who holds a school certificate or the man who has perfected himself in the use of his rifle, and can make sure of bringing down his enemy at 500 yards? Surely a certificate that a man has been a marksman two years running, or is a trained athlete, ought to have equal value with a certificate stating that he can read and write. The better accomplishments are useful to a very limited number of men in quarters when they are employed as writers; but on service the men who are the backbone of their regiments are the good shots, and the men who are hard as nails from training and who can stand any amount of fatigue. In taking leave of this subject, I beg to add my humble testimony to that of the officers of H. M.'s 13th and 41st Foot, who, according to Seetaram, the Subedar, were of opinion at Cabool in 1841 that "Jack Sepoy is a d——d good fellow."

SUB.

JOTTINGS.

HAS anyone got time or inclination to take up the Budget of public works for the passing year and see how much is to be spent in each district and the cost of the establishment maintained to do it? He would probably find that to execute repairs to roads and buildings at a total expense of about Rs. 5,000 in each district there is an executive engineer on Rs. 1,000 a month, an assistant on Rs. 500, several overseers and Baboos on about Rs. 100 each, and a staff of clerks and karkuns big enough to man a P. and O. ship. The whole expense is about Rs. 25,000 a year to do Rs. 5,000 work. If any one were to say that this could be done cheaper he would be wrong—for this is a glorious country.

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STOWED away among G. G. O.'s, which chronicle that Lance Corporal A. is promoted and Lieut. B. is to travel expeditiously at the public expense, is a recent order imposing a schedule of taxes upon the Cantonment of Poona. Now, there is no objection to a town paying for having the place kept clean, but the first thing that is done in a cantonment is to build a lock hospital, and when the ladies and gentlemen mildly remonstrate that this is a convenience they can do without, an order is published that they must pay. The next thing is to locate an army of policemen in the place and call them the Cantonment Police, and when the ladies and gentlemen again remonstrate that the police is an expensive luxury, the reply is it is absolutely necessary for safety that there should at least be one policeman to every square yard of ground, and the people must pay.

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I HAVE great respect for the Military Department in its capacity for sending mules and asses to the front, but I might express a doubt whether such operations as taxation and legislation for cantonments are within its intellectual powers.

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LET a single civilian be told off to inquire into the conditions of cantonments, the cost to be provided for, and how the money should be raised, his proposals might be considered before rushing into general orders, which are a discredit and a shame, and an insult to the people of a station.

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JOHN BRIGHT is, perhaps, the greatest political prophet we possess. All the leading ideas which he has supported have been first despised, then tolerated, then embraced. It is well to look back upon some of his opinious about India. In 1853 he said, "I do not understand that the particular arrangement of the covenanted service is to be broken up at all. That is a very important matter, because, although he might throw open the nominations to the Indian Service to the free competition of all persons in this country, yet if, when these persons get out to India, they are to become a Covenanted Service . . . A great deal of the evil now existing will remain, and the continuance of such a body as that will form a great bar to what I am very anxious to see, namely, a very much wider employment of the most intelligent and able men amongst the native population." It is nearly thirty years ago that this was said, and it remains perfectly true. The Covenanted Service from its constitution works for evil in excluding all native talent. This is acknowledged, and a miserable attempt at a compromise has been introduced. A distinct native civil service has been created; a few raw youths are taken by the Government, which is guided not by any knowledge of the youths, but by the importunity of their friends. They are allowed Rs. 200 a month, and are considered on probation until they pass some departmental examinations, and failure to pass these will not forfeit their appointments. The plan is worthy of Lord Lytton, for it is merely a contrivance to bribe some of the leading natives by promising to provide for their sons. It is very clever, no doubt, to have the power to silence opposition by buying up the leaders, but will a Liberal Parliament continue this system of bribery and corruption?

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IT has been said that competition among natives would let in the rabble, but this has been said of the English Covenanted Service and with very little truth. The men who now enter are neither better nor worse than they were before. Three-fourths of the natives who enter Government service are Brahmans and nine-tenths who hold important offices are Brahmans. This is because the race is intellectually superior, and the same result would happen by competition. But why have competition at all. It is a clumsy attempt to find out the best bookworms; but we want administrators, and mere book knowledge will help only a very little way in that direction. Its great use is that it stops jobbery, but if it is necessary to stop jobbery in England, why should it be allowed in India.

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HONEST men like Lord Lawrence and Sir Charles Trevelyan, who would scorn any mean dodges of the Lytton type, have long ago told us how we should admit natives and others to the Government service for moderate competition for junior appointments, promotions by merit, and then those who have displayed first-rate ability should pass into the Covenanted or senior Civil Service. The Uncovenanted Service was to be made the road to the Covenanted, and the competition system in England was to provide a reserve of Englishmen for the purpose of maintaining English supremacy and the permanence of English ideas. These are honest workable proposals, and an attempt was made to give them an imperative legal force which was, unfortunately, defeated by the utter weakness of Sir Charles Wood.

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WHAT is the consequence? The whole Uncovenanted Service is a mass of discontent for the want of some outlet for reasonable ambition. The men who, under a national system, would be the greatest supporters of the Government, are against it, and the discontent is not alleged at seeing small black boys taken out of mamlatdars' offices and pitchforked into the Covenanted Service over the heads of all the Uncovenanted Service. The system is so unnatural that it must come to an end.

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THE Government of India is "a Government of secresy and irresponsibility to a degree that should not be tolerated in a country like this where we have a constitutional and Parliamentary Government." Just so. Every one feels the anomaly, but from the fleeting character of the English population no serious attempt has been made to remedy it. A few years after Mr. Bright's speech, the local Governments were given legislative councils, with a sprinkling of non-official gentlemen, after the fashion of the Ceylon assembly. The men are chosen by the Government, and good care is taken to select those who would side with the Government, or who could not make any reasonable opposition. Is a seat in Council an honour? By no means. Except a few native gentlemen, all who are nominated retire as soon as they see the hollowness and the utter sham of the thing. The Government continues to be the same secret and irresponsible body, and while we may look back with some pride to the public works which have been carried out in the last twenty years, we must yet feel that a beginning is still to be made in the moral regeneration of the people by means of representative institutions, which might expose the sores of the body politic and lead to a cure. We want more light.

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WE have done many things since 1851. The E. I. Company has gone down, and all the experiments at Government which were constantly being made by it. The Company trod the path of good intentions, which led to the hell of their own damnation. We have tried to reform the police and the courts of justice, and have published intelligible codes. We have made great strides in education, and have spent lavishly on public works. We have made salt cheap in the interior by the unfair way of making it dearer on the coast. We have got rid of most of our export duties, and have exchanged a state of chronic deficit for one of equilibrium in our finances. We have done all these things, and we owe their display to the persistence with which Mr. Bright has urged them upon a sleepy Parliament and a reluctant Government.

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BUT we have laid intolerable burdens upon the people, we have increased our debt, and we maintain our finances by our unblushing traffic in opium. A poor country, yet we pay our civil servants in a grossly extravagant manner. We allow no opening for life experience, and govern in a narrow, pedantic, jealous spirit. We cultivate no relations with the people; we come as strangers and go away strangers. We fasten upon the people like vampires and parasites, suck their blood, and leave off only when our pockets and our livers are gorged. We live in an artist's studio surrounded by the creatures of our own imaginings, but we reck not of the misery and hate that are outside. We legislate as if we would legislate for the inhabitants of Saturn and Jupiter. We care not what ties we dissolve or how the legislation is regarded by the people. They are dummies, and we wonder whether the beggars have souls. It is as true to-day what was written in 1852, "the peasantry live in the most miserable hovels, scarcely fit for a dog kennel, covered with tattered rags unable to procure more than a single meal a day." The tax-gatherers infest the country like locusts and devour everything. Of a surety that which we have done is but earnest of the things which we must do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, MAY 6 1881.

At	6 a. m.	80·3	Farht.
,,	10 a. m.	87·6	
,,	2 p. m.	90·6	
,,	4 p. m.	89·8	

FRIDAY NIGHT MAY, 5,

At	10 p. m.	837

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

RUN AT NEWMARKET, MAY 4TH.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, a subscription of 100 Sovereigns each, half forfeit for three year olds; Rowley mile course; 117 subscribers.

The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Peregrine, by Pero Gomez—Adelaide, 8st. 10 lbs................ 1
Mr. P. Lorillard's b. c. Iroquois, by Leamington,—Maggie B. B., 8st. 10 lbs. 2
Mr. J. R. Keene's ch. c. Don Fulano, by King Alfonso—Canary Bird, 8st. 10lbs..................... 3

According to our contemporary, Peregrine was sold last year by His Grace of Westminster when he disposed of a large number of his animals, but we can find no record of the fact in the official list. If the statement is correct, it is unfortunate for His Grace, but still more for the judgment of Major Barlow, his "Master of the Horse," that they should have allowed the winner of the Guineas to slip through their fingers for a paltry sum like 700 guineas. As the horse is entered for both the Derby and St. Leger, as well as for the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot and several other valuable prizes, he may yet show himself the best of his year.

Iroquois was bred in America, from whence he was brought over as a yearling. As a two-year-old he figured a dozen times in public, five times with success. He commenced last season by taking the Two-year-old at Newmarket (value £447), and then failed to secure even a place against the speedy Angelina in the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom. Subsequently he took the Two-year-old plate at the same meeting from a solitary opponent—Eliacin. He was nowhere in the New Stakes won by Sir Charles at Ascot, but ran the flyer Bal Gal to a head for the valuable July Stakes at Newmarket, and two days afterwards carried off the Chesterfield, worth £1,160, from nine others, including Tristan, the favourite. At Sandown Parks, with odds on him, he failed to secure a pretty race, but at Goodwood he easily won the Levant Stakes of £860, though he was easily defeated the same afternoon by Wandering Nun for the Findon Stakes. In the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, won by Bal Gal, in the Hopeful at Newmarket, won by Maskelyne, and in the Clearwell, won also by Bal Gal, he was not in the first flight. This year again his engagements, which are very numerous, include the Derby St. Leger.

Don Fulano, another Yankee bred horse, but recently imported, ran thrice last year, once with success. At Newmarket last September he ran third to Beatus and Talmousa in the Double Trial Plate, a month later he ran second to Griselda for the Monday Nursery Handicap, and finally at the same meeting he won the New Nursery Stakes of £287. He is engaged in the St. Leger, but not in the Derby.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.
A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is, no doubt, very pleasing to read the satisfactory report of the Committee of the Back Bay Swimming Bath, and I would suggest, with the view of obtaining the required balance for the completion of the bath, that every intending 1st class member pay in his entrance fee, together with at least three *months' subscription in advance*. If this were done, the amount required would be obtained sooner, and the work completed by an earlier date than if only the entrance fee and a month's subscription were paid, as proposed, and I feel certain that no one would grumble to comply with the above, and thus enable the promoters to bring this undertaking to a successful issue.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 6. PLUNGER.

GREAT FIRE AND WATER FAMINE AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 4.

A VERY serious calamity has happened here. The people of the city of Belgaum and the Cantonment are in the habit of stacking the whole of their hay in one place. Grass contractors, farmers, private individuals, all stack their hay in one place in separate stacks, the idea being that they are mutually protected from the rascality of one another, that is to say, that if A burns B's stacks, he lights up his own also.

At 12 noon yesterday three stacks were set on or caught fire, and with the exception of two, all were destroyed. The total loss to the owners is roughly estimated at Rs. 50,000. It is impossible to say how the fire originated. I am sure I don't know what we shall do for grass. The whole supply for the city and camp until next cold weather is burnt. The Government hay, stacked in another locality, is safe.

We are suffering from a water-famine, the people having barely enough to drink. The horses of the Artillery have gone to live on the banks of a river some miles off, and the water-supply is carefully watched here.

Mr. Clarke-Jervoise arrived two days ago to take over charge of the collectorate.

The weather has been and is abnormally hot. Generally between the 1st of January and the 1st of May Belgaum enjoys between 5 or 6 inches of rain. This year we have not had as many cents, and yet, more strange, east winds during the early part of the day are not unfrequent still.

Two companies of the 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment are under orders to go to Kolhapur. I believe the only hitch to their march is that there is even less water at Kolhapur than in Belgaum. However, these companies will probably start towards the end of the present month.

Colonel Fairbrother, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, has proceeded to Sawunt Waree, to take the inspection of the local corps, under Captain King, at that place.

A FRACAS BETWEEN THE BOMBAY POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

ONE of those unfortunate rows which break out occasionally between the representatives of civil and military authority in a town or cantonment, perhaps more from misunderstanding than rancour or ill will, took place yesterday afternoon on the Cruickshank (the Esplanade Cross) Road, nearly opposite the new buildings of the Elphinstone High School. Exaggerated reports of the disturbance soon spread over the Fort, the imagination of some of the narrators giving rise to statements that deadly weapons were drawn by the military and that lives were lost. The occurrence was considered to be of sufficient importance to require the immediate attendance upon the spot of Brigadier-General Aitchison, Captain Cooke-Collis, and other military officers, and of Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, the latter of whom drove up in a fire brigade brake, accompanied by a number of police officers from the head-quarters at Mazagon. As frequently happens on such occasions, it transpired on inquiry that excitement and exaggeration had magnified the results of yesterday's occurrence.

It appears that at about 2 p.m., the 23rd Native Regiment arrived by rail from Ahmednugger at the Boree Bunder railway station, on their way to Ahmedabad. The greater portion of the men had left the station and gone to their tents opposite the Elphinstone High School by the temporary road from the station, which leads up to the verge of Bazaar Gate Street and thence down the Cruickshank Road. The last batch of men, about 25 or 30 in number, wished to take a short cut across the rails by the new railway station buildings, but were remonstrated with by a railway policeman who was placed on duty at the rails to prevent people from crossing them. The military seem to have taken umbrage at being thus interfered with, and the railway policeman was jostled about and rudely handled, and so also were three or four of his comrades who went to his assistance. Two or three native sepoys belonging to the city police, who happened to be on the station premises, went to the assistance of the railway policemen, and fared no better at the hands of the military. The assistance of European officers living at the Bazaar Gate police quarters was then sought for. Alarmed perhaps at the consequences that might ensue, the batch of military men desisted from their intention to cross the railway lines and marched off by the proper road in the direction of the tents pitched for them on the Esplanade. The sight of a city policeman, however, seemed to have worked upon their minds like a red rag upon a bull and on their way they amused themselves by making shuttle-cocks of one or two they met with. In order perhaps to give a practical turn to their performances, they dragged with them two of the city policeman to their tents, where they were held in charge as prisoners of war. Messrs. Chislett, Whitten, Williams, Millard, and Crummy European police officers, as well as Mr. O'Connor, and others of the G. I. P. Railway police, assembled at the tents on the Esplanade with a view to get the prisoners released, and, if possible, to have the real offenders arrested. Things now began to assume a serious aspect. The military thinking that they were about to be "bearded in their den," turned out almost *en masse* upon the skirt of the lines of their tents, ready to repel an attack if any was made. Who took the aggressive step is a matter of some uncertainty, but according to the city police officers, the military worked themselves into a fury and attacked most of the European officers present—Messrs. Whitten, Williams, Chislett, and Millard, three or four native policemen, faring worse than others. Mr. Whitten was struck in the forehead with the butt-end of a rifle and received a deep cut between the eyes, which might have turned out serious, but for Mr. Chislett breaking the force of the blow with his baton. Mr. Williams received severe injury under the eye, while other officers were struck with fists and sticks. Dr. Barry, of the 2nd Light Cavalry, at present encamped on the opposite side of the Cruickshank Road, generously went forward to the assistance of the police officers, and even warned the regimental sepoys that he was a military officer, but the warning did not save him, we are told, from maltreatment. He and some of the others were for a few moments surrounded and dire threats used against them, but fortunately without any serious result. Some of the men had rushed out of the tents with their rifles and bayonets and taken possession of the road. A railway policeman and two city policemen, who had been severely beaten, were removed to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital, as also were three regimental sepoys. Brigadier-General Aitchison and Captain Cooke-Collis, when they came, made the military fall back and pile their arms. With the assistance of Colonel Jamieson, who was sent for, a sort of inquiry was held yesterday afternoon as to the cause of the disturbance, and the inquiry is to be resumed this morning, when, it is expected, some of the European police officers will be able to identify the principal offenders.

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMEER'S ADVISERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 6.

Sirdar Alam Khan, for some time one of our strongest opponents at Kabul, but who eventually materially assisted in bringing about peaceful settlement in Northern Afghanistan, has left Simla for Kabul, where he will hold high office under Abdul Rahman.

HYAT KHAN'S CASE.

The case of Mahomed Hyat Khan will shortly be finally settled in Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LATE AFGHAN WAR.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

In pursuance of the notice given by Earl Granville in the House of Lords on the 8th of April last, His Lordship last night proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Haines and all the officers and men composing the British and Native Army engaged in the late Afghan war for their services in connection with that event. Their Lordships unanimously adopted Earl Granville's motion.

In the House of Commons the same vote of thanks was proposed by the Marquis of Hartington and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. T. M. Healy (Member for Wexford) proposed an amendment (seconded by Mr. James O'Kelly), Member for Roscommon, as a protest against an unjust war. Several radical members also bitterly attacked Sir Frederick Roberts for his conduct at Kabul. The House of Commons ultimately agreed to the Marquis of Hartington's motion by 304 votes against 20.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Parnell gave notice in the House of Commons last night of a motion condemning the Irish Land Bill.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, MAY 5.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference which was held here to-day, England was represented by the Hon'ble C. W. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, and India by Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., and Lord Reay. After an exchange of views between the various representatives of countries present, the Conference was adjourned.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Castore, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollers		4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		84¼
4½ do.	do.	90¾
3 do.	Consols for account	102¼
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver		51⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight		1-7¾

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,900,000,	Dec.	£800,000
Bills Discounted	£18,300,000,	Dec.	£300,000
Bullion	£26,300,000,	Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 48 per cent.

Arrival—Svend.

Departure—Eschol.

DR. CENTER, Chemical Professor in the Punjab University College, succeeds Dr. Leitner in the Registrarship of the College, when the latter leaves India for two years' furlough.

OFFICERS applying for passage home by sea have been requested to address the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay District, and not the Quartermaster-General, Bombay Army.

THE *Pioneer* says it is reported from Quetta that some unpleasant disclosures have been made, in connection with the purchase of supplies during the campaign. A court of inquiry has been sitting at Quetta for some days past.

THE court-martial returns, on the War Office Form 717, are, it is notified, to be addressed in future to the Adjutant-General in India, and forwarded through General Officers commanding, to prevent delay and inconvenience.

THE *Englishman* observes that Messrs. Archer and Keens, of Silver-Lead Mining notoriety, have not been long in following Mr. Levey. As far as we can ascertain, the money of the shareholders has gone with them. The mines and, we believe, the manager remain.

THIS is how a writer in a native paper describes the way in which the west wind operates to increase the temperature :—" The motion of the earth being in the same direction with that of the westerly breeze, every person on the earth's surface has to face the solar rays against which he is, as it were, dashed owing to the motion of the earth. As he passes each ray of heat, he would escape from the further effect of that ray if at the time of contact the wind blew from east to west ; but instead of this the wind blows from west to east, the same ray of heat is impinged on him by the force of the wind ; thus with the prevalence of the west wind a person doubly feels the effect of the solar rays."

WHILE we (*Englishman*) in no way sympathise with the anti-opium agitators, we should welcome the withdrawal of the Government in this country from its present anomalous position as a trader in opium, if carried out with proper caution, as a move in the direction of true progress. Moral considerations aside, it admits of no question that the system under which, in the Bengal Presidency, the cultivation is carried on under advances from the Government, and the drug purchased and sold by it is a flagrant violation of one of the first principles of modern political economy. Nothing short of the clearest necessity could justify the perpetuation of this unhealthy survival from the days when the English in India were essentially traders and rulers only accidentally. Not only, however, is there no conclusive reason to believe that such a necessity exists, but the fact that a considerable portion of the opium revenue is derived from opium which is cultivated, manufactured, and sold without the intervention of Government, is presumptive evidence of the contrary.

IN the N. I. R. A. Military and Volunteer Matches, the following are the principal prize winners :—The 34th Regiment wins the Inter-Regimental Cup for the British Army ; the 4th Goorkhas the Cup for the Native Army ; the Volunteer Inter-Company Cup is taken by the E Company, A. V. R., Jeypore, with a total of 461 ; F Company, 3rd P. V. R., being second with 460. The first prize in the Army Match is taken by Private Nolan, 70th Regiment, with a score of 52 points out of 56. The "volley prizes" for the British Army and Volunteers are taken—the first prize by the Simla V. R. (Bishop Cotton's School), with a total of 416 points ; the second prize by the M Company, 34th Regiment, with 346 points ; and the third prize by the A Company, Allahabad V. R., with 278 points. The first prize in the Volunteers' Contest is won by Color-Sergeant Dale, E. I. R. V., with a total of 52 points. Prize lists may be looked for in a few days.

THE following are the terms in which Lord Granville, on the re-assembling of Parliament, moved the resolutions of which he had given notice in the House of Lords :—That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the recent operations from September 1879 to September 1880 in Afghanistan. That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Martin Stewart, G.C.B. ; Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Onesiphorus Bright, K.C.B. ; Major-General Sir John Ross, K.C.B. ; Major-General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C. ; Major-General Sir James Hills, K.C.B., V.C. ; Major-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B. ; Major-General (local) John Watson, C.B., V.C. ; and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions during the late campaign. That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers both European and native, employed in Afghanistan during the late campaign, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour. That the said resolutions be transmittted by the Lord Chancellor to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and that his lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that, however much the Liberal Government may desire to cut down military expenditure in India, they must during the next year or two—always provided they remain in office—be prepared to sanction the outlay of several millions on defensive works, both on the coast and inland. Three millions, we believe, will be needed to carry out the recommendations contained in the Coast Defence Report alone, and a large sum must be also granted for inland works which can no longer be ignored. We refer to the erection of bridge-heads to guard the great bridges which span our Indian rivers. It seems extraordinary that in a country like India, which is held by right of conquest, that strategical lines of railway are left absolutely defenceless at their weakest points, viz., where broad and rapid rivers have to be crossed. As we stated a few days ago, a plan for guarding the Indus Bridge at Attock is being prepared, but when will sanction be given for the erection of bridge-heads at the crossings of rivers such as the Sutlej (at Adamwahan), the Ganges (at Rajghat), the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, &c.? The Defence Committee, as experts, know well enough the weakness of the strategical lines which are supposed to connect the great military centres of Northern India with the North-Western and Western Frontiers ; and their recommendations without doubt will all tend in the direction of liberal expenditure on works needed to protect the great bridges. But will such expenditure be sanctioned? India is not yet a prey to doctrinaires, and the Military Department is, we hope, prepared to resent being overridden by financiers who are always raising the cry of "bankruptcy."

THE Covent Garden season was to be opened on Tuesday, April 19th, with *Aida—début* of Mdlle. de Reszke. Thursday : *début* of Mr. Mierezinski, tenor of the Paris Grand Opera. Saturday : *début* of Madame Sembrich. Monday : one of the above operas repeated. Tuesday : *début* of Madame Albani

CAN it be true, asks *Truth*, that the Secretary of one of the London hospitals recently decamped with £1,600 of its funds, and that it was decided by the authorities of the hospital not to prosecute, but to allow the delinquent to enjoy himself undisturbed with the proceeds of his robbery ?

THE first instalment of the *edition de luxe* of Dickens's works has been issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in the shape of two volumes of the *Pickwick Papers*. This edition will form an admirable companion to the splendid Thackeray which appeared last year : paper, print, and binder's work are all of the very best, and the quaint gems of Phiz's drawings look charming in their new setting.

THE electric light being applicable for illuminating the decks of ships better than oil for masthead and bow lights, and invaluable for searching the sea for attacking craft, the Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the establishment of instructional classes so as to familiarise, in part naval engineers, but principally the skilled artificers of ships, with the use of electric light apparatus.

AN interesting copyright case will, ere long it is said, occupy the attention of one of the Chancery Judges. It appears that several years ago a firm of publishers in the neighbourhood of the Strand brought out a story written by a young lady who has since acquired some reputation as a novelist. The tale made no stir, and was temporarily forgotten, even by the authoress. But recently, as is alleged, she picked up a volume at a bookstall, and was rather astonished to find that it contained what was substantially her own novel, the only important differences being the addition of a weak-kneed prologue and the substitution upon the title-page of a new title and a new author's name. That of the publisher remained unchanged.

WHAT guys the women are making of themselves in these Mother Hubbard cloaks and Directoires ! exclaims the *World*. It is from Scylla to Charybdis. For my part, I prefer seeing the human form divine in the tight-fitting costumes of last season to this new style of draping the figure so as to make it like a beer-barrel, going out where it should come in. It is all very well for a person of Lady Lonsdale's height and figure. But, then, women are not all Lady Lonsdales. I see Lady Mandeville and one or two others have imported the American fashion of wearing a muff made out of a young panther's skin : it is effective, no doubt ; but I prefer the old-fashioned sable or sealskin.

THE application for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the Miles Platting case has had a somewhat curious legal history. It was rejected in the first instance by the Divisional Court at Westminster, which refused even to grant a rule *nisi*. The appeal was first taken to the Appeal Court at Westminster, but Lord Justice Bramwell cleverly contrived to get it transferred to the more ecclesiastically minded half of the tribunal sitting at Lincoln's Inn. The Lords Justices then deemed the matter worthy of solemn argument—only to arrive at the same conclusion as the Divisional Court below. The peculiar character of the case, involving as it did not only the liberty of the subject but the rights of the clergy, may be supposed to justify the discussion of what in ordinary cases would be considered intolerably trivial points. The most important of them, according to Lord Justice James, was whether a judge's authority to "hear" a case means authority to "sit and listen" or to "hear and determine." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks :—The Ritualists have had the benefit of every possible technicality, but they ought now to be satisfied that Lord Penzance has at last learnt how to send them to prison.

THE late Earl of Caithness was in some respects a remarkable man. He had a strong liking for mechanics, and in his younger days worked for some time in large engineering works in Manchester. He used to tell with some pride that, although he then lived a mile and a half from town, he always walked to his work ready to begin at six o'clock, summer and winter, and was never late. He was patentee of several inventions, including an improvement on the tape-loom, for which he received £500 ; but he always said, had he been a business man, he should have made a fortune by it, as it has been so generally adopted, and such an immense saving obtained by its use. Among his other inventions were a gravitating compass ; a road locomotive, with carriage (in which he, along with the Countess, travelled on one occasion from Inverness to Barrogill Castle at the rate of some sixteen miles an hour on the level road, creating quite a sensation) ; a machine for washing railway carriages, &c. He was the first in the north of Scotland to use the steam-plough, by which he reclaimed a large portion of land ; and the plough is still sent to various parts of the estate, and the hill-ground ploughed free of charge to the tenants.

AT the Prehistoric Congress which lately met at Lisbon an interesting report was read in regard to some discoveries recently made among the ruins of an ancient Portuguese city, which is supposed to have been of Celtic origin. The city must have been quite extensive. Massive circular walls, streets, squares, large architectural monuments, and many dwellings have already been unearthed, which, for more than twenty centuries, have been buried deep below accumulated *débris*, soil, and rich vegetation. The explorers among these ruins are fast laying open to the world the habitations of ancient people, among which quite a primitive state of civilisation must have existed, but one whose architecture, plastic ornamentations, sculptured monuments, and profuse inscriptions point to a somewhat advanced state of art and industry, and recall in many of their characteristics the civilization and religious ceremonies of India and China. The question naturally arises, is it possible that the tribes who built this and other neighbouring cities, whose ruins are known to exist, emigrated originally from central or eastern Asia, passed westward through all the intermediate nations of western Asia and eastern Europe, until they arrive at the impassable barrier of the broad Atlantic before they finally settled down to build new and permanent homes ?

THE entire edition (3,500 copies) of the second volume of the Life of the late Bishop Wilberforce was sold by Mr. Murray on the day of publication.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

THE following complimentary farewell order was issued by Brigadier-General T. Wright, C.B., Command the H. C. Force, on the 28th April last, previous to handing over the command to Brigadier-General Sir Charles Gough, K.C.B. and V.C :—

"Brigadier General Wright being about to surrender the command of the H. C. on the expiration of his tenure of office, desires to offer to the British officers his sincere acknowledgment and thanks for their cordial co-operation and assistance in carrying out the improvement of the efficiency of the Contingent. Through their good exertions the standard of the force has been so raised as to be *equal* to that of any part of the Native Army, and the Contingent troops may be now considered thoroughly efficient for any service which the Government may call upon them to perform.

"Where so many British officers have thus exerted themselves, it would be invidious to particularize or to eulogize individuals, but the Brigadier-General nevertheless most truly appreciates the efforts made by each, and he has not failed to bring the same to the notice of Government.

"Brigadier-General Wright has now served with the Hyderabad Contingent for upwards of six years, and his association with the force has been a happy and agreeable one, not only from the loyal operation on the part of the British officers, but also from the excellent conduct of all the native ranks of the force which he desires here specially to acknowledge.

"He now bids farewell to the British officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Hyderabad Contingent, with an assurance to all ranks that his fervent wishes will always be for their welfare and prosperity."

The departure of General Wright from amongst us is deeply regretted, and we wish him "God-speed" and a prosperous voyage home.

Sir Charles Gough, K.C.B., V.C., assumed command of the H. C. troops on the 28th ultimo. Captain Kennedy still retains the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship.

Colonel Watson, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, H. C., Bolarum, it is expected, will retire from the service. If so, Colonel Hill has a hope of being righted now, after a number of supercessions. Captain Selfe, R. A., Commandant, No. 4 Battery, H. C., proceeds on eighteen months' furlough to Europe.

On dit. It is under contemplation that Jalna as a military station of the H. C., will be abolished by the end of the year, and the Infantry garrisoning that station will be localised at Mominabad. There is no necessity of keeping Jalna as a military station, as it is so near Aurangabad.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arvonia (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bokhara (s), to Australia, &c. ; Calcutta (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee ; Java (s), Aden, Zanzibar, &c. ; Sidonian (s), Genoa and Marseilles ; Ravenna (s), China, &c. ; Inchclutha (s), Havre ; Peshwa (s), Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—A Presbyterian Service is being held every Sunday evening at 5-15 in one of the bungalows connected with Pinto's Hotel, and occupied by the Rev. A. C. Grieve. Dr. Murray Mitchell, who is a resident of the hill for the season, and the Rev. A. C. Grieve, conduct the services.

ARYA SUDHARMODAYA SABHA.—The tenth lecture in connection with the Sabha will be delivered in Gujerati by the well known Pundit, Guttoo-Lalji, at Madhao Baug to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Subject.—Comment on Kathvallee Oopnishad, a portion of Yajur Veda. Hindoo gentlemen are requested to attend.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ellora, Mount Lebanon, Peshwa, and Sidonian left, and the Calder entered, the dock yesterday.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th April, was 47 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 48 feet and 3 tenths.

ARRIVAL.—Kaka Saheb Scindia, of Gwalior, arrived here on Thursday last. He was accompanied by forty-seven followers, and has taken up his residence at the Falkland Road Dhurumsalla.

THEFT.—Vishram Dhunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a quantity of sugar, the property of Annuntaram Hamichund, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo named Mahadew Kashinath was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Hoosain Ally to deliver to him (prisoner) the sum of Re. 1-2-0 in cash. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—A Hindoo broker named Narotumdass Ambaidass was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Bhopallsing Padumsing, and was fined Rs. 10. Rs. 2 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as the cost of this prosecution.

THE LOFTUS COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.—There will be another performance this evening, the programme of which—an excellent one—appears in our advertisement columns. Next week the Company will play on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. A new programme will be presented on each occasion.

SUNDAY SERVICES FOR SAILORS.—The first Sunday Service by the Rev. Mr. Winter, Harbour Chaplain at the Prince's Dock, will be held on board the s.s. Castilia, lying in the dock. We are surprised to hear that an application to the Port Trust to be allowed to hold the service in one of the numerous sheds on the dock quays was refused.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Shaik Lal Mahomed, a coachman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle on the day previous at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Cowasjee Sorabjee. He was fined Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 5th instant, and is expected here to-morrow with 5 European officers, 7 native officers, 2 hospital assistants, 185 men, 272 followers, and 174 horses, of the 1st Madras Cavalry ; also 1 inspector of the Commissariat Department, 6 followers of the Ordnance Department, and 1 woman of the 30th Regiment N. I.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo woman, named Soonder, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police on Thursday last of the theft of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 125, and Rs. 150 in cash from her premises during her absence.—Narayen Hooka, residing at Dongree D'Souza Street, reported to the police of the theft of two currency notes for Rs. 5 cash and Rs. 7 in cash from the pocket of his coat, which was left hanging on a peg in the stable between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Thursday last.

MR. C. MATHEWS, late Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, and Engineer Surveyor to the Port, was one of the passengers by the last mail steamer. Only recently we had occasion to notice Mr. Mathews' long and meritorious services and the tokens of good-will which had been presented to him by his brethren in office and by the Masonic fraternity. Several of his friends were present at the bunder, who bade him God-speed and wished him many years of joy and happiness in the old country.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Colaba Land Company's Mill premises at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on view of the body of Rama Raghoo, a labourer employed at the mill, who was killed while fixing a leather belt on to a pully on the day previous, when his right hand got accidentally entangled in the belting. He was lifted clean off his feet, swung round, dashed to the ground, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MALABAR COFFEE COMPANY.—A general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding. The directors' report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880, which, having been printed and circulated, were taken as read, were received and adopted. Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna was elected a director of the company, and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, who retired by rotation, was re-elected. Mr. McLaggan and Mr. Nanabhoy Raghunath were appointed auditors of the company. The proceedings terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

£300 REWARD.—On the 9th October, 1880, five persons were reported to the Australian Government as missing. Mr. Lamont Young, Government Geologist, Mr. Max Schneider and three boatmen named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd. They, it appears, embarked in a boat at Bermagui, Coast of New South Wales, 180 miles south of Sydney ; the boat has been found jammed on the rocks at Corunna Point, ten miles to the northward ; bullet marks were in the boat, but there was no trace of any struggle or foul play. It is believed the party were kidnapped and taken away in some vessel. The sum of £100 will be paid by Major-General Young to any person giving the earliest information leading to the discovery of Mr. Lamont Young, and the Government of New South Wales will pay the reward of £200 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who have been guilty of violence. Information to be given to the Commissioner of Police, Great Scotland Yard, London.

FALL OF THE ROOF OF A CHAWL AT COLABA.—A chawl 80 feet long by 20 feet wide and 7 feet upright, in course of construction at Pilot Bunder, Colaba, was being tiled on Thursday last, and about 15,000 tiles are said to have been heaped up on the roof at the south end of the chawl when suddenly that end of the roof fell in, burying under the debris several native children that were then playing about under this roofing ; five of the children that were removed from the debris were found to be more or less injured, and taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital for medical treatment, three were detained in the hospital, and one of them, a boy about 6 years of age, named Narayen Goordial, died during Thursday night. The chawl, it appears, was sublet on contract to one Ameer Mahomed by Pestonjee Nanabhoy, Fuckeerbhoy Mahomed, and Company, and the weight of the tiles upon the roof being too great, caused the roofing to give way and fall in. An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of the lad named Narayen Goordial. The body was identified by the parents of the boy. The inquest was adjourned for further inquiry to this day (Saturday), to be held at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, at 3 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Khersonese. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m. and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be Divine service on board the I. G. Hulk, Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.

AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

On board the Anchor Line s. s. Castalia at 4 p.m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services.

THE FATAL MILL ACCIDENT AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

THE adjourned inquest regarding the death of the seven labourers by the falling in of the loom-shed of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company was resumed on Thursday last at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla.

Mr. Charles Benjamin Braham said—I am the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality in charge, and reside on Bhandarwara Hill. On the 14th of February last the building inspector of the district reported that sheds for peons were being built on the premises of the Western India Mill without plans having been submitted to the Municipal Engineer, on the 28th of February last, the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer addressed the agents of that mill, and asked them to submit plans of the work. The agents replied that they were not building sheds for peons, but intended erecting a loom-shed, that they were preparing the building certificates and plans, and that they would be submitted in a few days. This letter was dated the 28th February last. On the 19th February last the District Inspector again reported that the company were extending their mill, and had forwarded no plans to the Executive Engineer. On the 28th February the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer wrote to the agents of the mill, informing them of this, and asking that plans should be submitted under section 165 of the Municipal Act. Again, on the 27th April last, I called upon the agents to submit plans, that was after the iron-works had fallen, no plans having been submitted. The Municipal Commissioner has no power under the Municipal Act to interfere with a building such as that of the loom-shed of the Western India Mill in regard to the material used. He can only interfere with the ventilation and the height of the *plinth*. Buildings of a dangerous character may be put up in Bombay and no one can interfere with them in consequence of the want of bye-laws. The bye-laws are ready, and were prepared by the Municipal Commissioner about two years ago. If these bye-laws were in operation, buildings of a dangerous character would not be allowed to be put up, and owners of buildings would be more careful than they are with new buildings. I have not yet seen the plans of the building that have been submitted ; they are still with the District Inspector. If these plans had been submitted to me in time, I might or might not have taken action on them. My legal action would simply have been confined to the ventilation and the level of the floor, but I might have advised on other points. I believe that many buildings in Bombay are put up by inefficient men. Such a building as that of the Western India Mill loom-shed would require a very competent man and careful and constant supervision. By constant supervision I mean that such a building should be visited at least twice a day by an architect or civil engineer, and that he should have a competent forman constantly on the work. I think a competent native foreman might be had for fifty rupees a month if he had a previous practical training in work of that kind. The usual charge for a competent architect or engineer in such a work is 5 per cent. on the value of the work. I don't know of any other building in Bombay like this loom-shed. It is usual to ascertain the competency of a foreman by asking him to produce his certificates and to ascertain that those certificates are genuine. If such a foreman confessed that he knew nothing about such work, I would not allow him to engage in it. An engineer in charge of the engines and boilers, if a trained mechanic, would be a competent foreman for putting up a work like this, but he would have to be constantly on the work ; but if he were an engineer of a working mill with its impossibilities, he could not be a foreman of the work, because a foreman is a man who should always be on the work while the work is going on. I do not know Mr. Howarth. If he had another competent foreman under him, he could be entrusted as a foreman to advise the other foreman, and he might be competent to supervise the erection of the whole of the iron-works on his own responsibility, but I do not know what his present duties and what his responsibilities are, or what his qualification. A man who was simply an engine driver, and who could not repair or keep his engine in order, would not be a competent foreman ; and independent of that foreman, an architect or civil engineer would be necessary.

Mr. Rienzi Walton said—I am the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and reside at Cumballa Hill. I made an examination of the fallen iron-works of the Western India loom-shed on the morning of the 13th of last month and one subsequently. After examining the iron-work at my first visit, I was told that the cause of the fall was due to the fall of a timber derrick against the vice of the longitudinal rail girders. I considered this matter out, and taking into consideration the length and weight of the longitudinal girders and the number of columns erected, I concluded that the fall of the iron-work would not be due to the fall of the derrick. The momentum of the derrick would be very small as compared with the mass against which it fell, and could not, in my opinion, displace it. I therefore made a subsequent visit to the premises and again carefully examined the fallen iron-work, and amongst the debris I discovered a screw jack lying prone beside a cast-iron column, which was also lying prone. The base of the column was a short distance from its bed-stone. Near the bedstone was a gummel, trowel, and some mortar or cement, which was in the gummel. I asked a native who was standing by what the screw jack was for, and was told that one of the columns was being lifted at the time the iron-work fell, in order to place cement under its base. I after that carefully examined the bed-plates of the columns and the recesses in the bed-stone. I found neither satisfactorily finished. In my opinion they were rough, and appeared to me to offer a factor of instability, inasmuch as the columns could easily be set vibrating. I looked to see if the columns before they fell had been guyed or braced transversely. As far as I could discover this was not done. The bracing of ropes run down the longitudinal run of columns, each rope being tied to the base of one column and carried up to the cap of the next, and so on to the end of the row. This prosecution, in my opinion, was utterly useless and could afford assistance in no way. Having ascertained that the columns were not guyed or braced, and that they stood in long rows connected longitudinally at their caps by a continuous girder, I consider what would be the effect of raising one of the columns upon the rest of that line, and I conclude that the general result would be a tendency to pull the columns out of the perpendicular. If at this moment the unlifted columns were suddenly released, the result would be a vibration, probably terminating in the fall of the whole row, and the fall of that row against the next row would throw the row down also, and so on. If the Adam's rails, which were used as cross girders, were being dragged in any way across the longitudinal girders with force, this, in my opinion, might alone account for the fall, and I think the cause of the fall lies between these two contingencies. From the size of the loom-shed and the kind of girders that were used, I consider the work to be one of a special class requiring more than usual care in erection. I think a competent, efficient, and responsible foreman should have been always on the work. There should have been an architect or engineer to look over the whole work. I consider this work to be more the duty of a civil engineer than an architect. I do not consider a mill engineer or an engine driver to be competent to design this work. I should have hesitated to use condemned rails as girders in any important work, because the tensile power of the iron would be deteriorated. I never saw the system of rail girders adopted, and I do not think it is a good one, the homogeneiey of the cluster of rails is not, in my opinion, sufficintly secure to make them act as an individual girder. If I were the engineer, I would consider that nothing could justify the foreman in leaving the work and engaging in other work at the same time. Contingencies might occur at any moment requiring an experienced person to deal with them. The jack now shown me is one of Haley's. It is a good class of jacks. I do not think the use of rail girders had anything to do with the fall. If the work had been designed by an architect, I would not allow a mill engineer to take charge of it unless he possessed peculiae qualifications. I am of opinion that an architect or civil engineer should have visited that work everr day, and that it would be necessary for him to maky at least one prolonged visit to go thoroughly over the work. The putting up of the iron-work of the loom-shed was of vastly more consequence than that of the brick-work, as it required an intimate acquaintance with tackling and of lifting heavy weights."

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict :—"That the death of the seven deceased was caused by the fall of the iron supertructure of the loom-shed of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company upon them in consequence of the negligence and want of proper supervision on the part of some person or persons to the jurors unknown, under such circumstance that the act of such person or persons to the jurors unknown was a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide. The jury are of opinion that Municipal building bye-laws are urgently required, as referred to in section 166 of the Acts of 1872 and 1878."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5TH MAY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·723
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·4
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·808
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, SSW, SSE, S, WSW, W, WNW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	249

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 5.

Farmer, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Neave, Lieut., 1-24th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Jazdouski, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Piers, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Auchinleck, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Heathcoat, Col., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Maligaum.
Barry, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Afghanistan.

MAY 6.

Dantra, Surg., on leave, from Henzada.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 6.

Prendergast, Col., 2nd Madras N. I., on leave, from Australia.
Sufferein, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Australia.
Deave, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Matheran.
Dantra, Surg., on leave, to Mableshwar.
Heathcoat, Col., 19th Bombay N.I., on leave to Australia.
Reid, 2nd Lieut., 2-11th Regt., on duty, to Jullunder.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 28.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

22nd Native Infantry.—Lieut. J. Lamb, W. O. and officiating Adjt., to be Adjt., vice Capt. G. T. Hare, deceased.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers of S. C. probationers :—

14th Native Infantry.—2nd Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, from the 41st N. I., to be officiating W. O., on probation.

30th Native Infantry—Lieut. A. F. Hogge, from the 7th N. I., to be officiating W. O., on probation.

Lieut. T. D. Inglis, R. A., is directed to proceed from Benares to Meerut, and join M. Baty., 3rd Bgde., R. A., to which he has been transferred. Under Transport Regulations, part II, para 160, clause 7.

2nd Lieut. E. B. W. J. Fraser, 58th Foot, recently transferred from the 1-18th Foot, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 4th April 1881 :—

Lieut. A. H. Mason, R. E. ; Lieut. C. E. Walker, R. A.; and Lieut. L. M. M. Hall, on probation 18th N. I., Royal Marine Arty.

2nd Lieut. S. L. Cotton, 2-8th Foot ; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Priestley, 2nd Lieut., A. G. Peyton, 2nd Lieut. L. T. Bowles, 70th Foot ; and Lieut. C. B. Templer, 90th Foot ; Hospital Apprentice D. O. Murphy, Sub.-Medl. Dept.; Magazine Sergeant T. Tookey, Ordnance Dept.; Sergeant J. Adams, Supervisor P.W.D.; Color Sergeant G. Davies, 2-8th Foot ; Lance Sergeant J. Doyle, 34th Foot ; Private F. Mullins, 1st Drag. Guards; Private W. Clarke, 2-8th Foot ; Private P. McQuarrie, 34th Foot ; and B. Shanley, 70th Foot ; Gunner W. Jackson, L-3 R.A.

With the sanction of Govt. the following orders are confirmed :—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 31st March 1881, appointing Major E. N. Peters, R. E., Field Engineer, with effect from the 12th Feb. 1881.

Kuram Brigade order, dated the 22nd Feb. 1881, appointing Lieut. J. E. Nixon, 18th Ben. Cavy. Provost Marshal to the Kurram Bgde. in addition to his other duties, vice Qrmr. Hawkins, 85th Foot, proceeded with his regiment to Jullunder.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 12th April 1881, appointing Capt. C. E. Harenc, 4th Ben. Cavy., to the command of the depot, 32nd Pioneers, in addition, to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Col. R. S. Simonds, on leave.

Eastern Frontier District order, No. 29, dated 17th Feb. 1881, appointing Capt. A. K. Abott, 42nd N. I., to officiate as Comdt., Naga, Transport Corps, vice Major W. E. Chambers, resigned.

63rd Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 13th March 1881 appointinng Lieut. L. H. Reid to officiate as as Instr. of Musketry, with effect from the 5th Jan. 1881, there being no qualified subaltern available, vice Capt. W. F. Nuthall, appointed Depy. Asst. Qrmr. Genl, Southern Afghanistan Field Force.

65th Foot.—Regtl. order dated the 8th April 1881, appointing Lieut. A. W. Brooke to officiate as Instr of Musketry, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut H. C. Litttledale.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated the 2nd April 1881, appointing Major C. E. Salkeld, Squad. Officer, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, vice Martin, on furlough, there being no qualified subaltern available.

30th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 30th March 1881, appointing Lieut. F. C. Maisey W. O. and Qrmr. on return to regimental duty, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties with effect from the 25th idem, vice Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, officiating as Wing Comdr.

32nd Pioneers.—Regtl. order, dated the 8th April 1881, making the following appointments :—

Major C. N. Hodgson, Wing Comdr., to officiate as Comdt.

Bt. Major J. M. Trotter, attached to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Major G. C. S. Jackson, W. O., to officiate as Wing Comdr.

35th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 1st April 1881, appointing Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan, W. O. on return from furlough, to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, vice Cotton, officiating as Wing Comdr.

39th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 8th March 1881, appointing Lieut W. A. B. Dennys, officiating W. O., on probation, to continue to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the transfer of Lieut W. H. Jameson to the 23rd N. I.

40th Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 4th Feby. 1881, appointing Lieut. F. A. Blyth, officiating W. O., on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Lieut. B. Briscoe, on leave on medical certificate.

41st Native Infantry.—Regtl order, dated the 29th March 1881, appointing Lieut. G. H. Watson W. O., to officiate as Qrmr, consequent on the return to duty of Lieut. C. F. Vyse, W. O. and Adjt.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th April 1881, making the following appointments, with effect from the 30th March 1881, consequent on the departure on furlough of Col. H. H. Lyster, V. C.

Capt. (Bt. Major) E. B. Bishop, officiating W. O. to officiate as Comdt. pending the return from leave of Major G. C. Gregory.

Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, W. O. and officiating Qr-mr. to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice Bishop, there being no other office available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

19th Bengal Lancers.—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) W. W. Biscoe, (Genl. List Cavy.) to Simla from the 1st May to the 31st Oct. on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Major W. T. Stuart, (doing general duty at Roorkee), to Simla, from the 1st May to the 31st Oct. on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medical Dept.—Surgn. A. Duncan, in India from the 14th Nov. 1879 to the 28th Feb. 1880, on medical certificate under rule X. of the furlough regulations of 1875.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 30.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a S. C. probationer :—

2nd Goorkhas.—Lieut. C. B. Judge, 100th Foot, Officiating Squad Officer, on probation, 6th Ben. Cav., to be Officiating W. O., on probation.

Lieut.-Col. H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Ben. S. C., doing general duty at Meerut, is transferred to Umballa, with a view to taking over charge of the depots of the 18th Ben. Cav. and 14th N. I.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. R. E. Kelsall, 11th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Bat. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted. Under Transport Regulations, part I para. 189 clause 10 ; and part II, para. 160, clause 7.

Udder instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. W. C. St. I. Patridge, 61st Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots, published in G. O. C. C. of the 10th Sept. 1880, page 493.

Lieut. E. J.K. Priestly, R.A., is directed to proceed from Fortress Gwalior to Peshawar, for duty with O Baty., 5th Bgde., R. A., at that station. Under Transport Regulations, part II, para. 160, clause 7.

1st Class Vety. Surgn. W. Appleton, 10th Hus., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Simla, and assume the duties of Inspg. Vety. Surgn., 2nd Circle.

The following movements of Vety. Surgns. are ordered, viz :—

Vety. Surgn. E. Day, Vety. Dept., from Sialkot to Meean Meer, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

Vety. Surgn. E. W. Goldsmith, Vety. Dept. from Umballa to Lucknow, for duty with the R. A. at that station.

Vety. Surgn. A. D. Drake, Vety. Dept., from Meerut to Lucknow, for duty with the 10th Hus.

Under Transport Regulations, part II, para. 160 clause 7.

With the sanction of Government the undermentioned hospital apprentices are dismissed the service.

T. H. Robinson, J. W. Routeleff, and T. J. Kinsley.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed :—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 25th Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut. M. E. Archdale, 61st Foot, Asst. Supdt. of Signalling on the Kandahar line of communications, with effect from the above date.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District order, dated the 20th April 1881, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice A. D McIntyre, officiated as Asst. Apothy, to the 90th Foot, from the 3rd to the 10th instant.

Kabul Field Force order, dated the 8th April 1880, appointing Passed Hospital Apprentice D. Jones, to officiate as Asst. Apothy. to the section field hospital attached to Bgdr. Genl. C. J. S. Gough's Bgde.

33rd Foot.—Regtl order, dated the 16th April 1881, appointing Lieut. W. H. Cornish, Asst. Inst. of Musketry, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Lieut. H. R. Saunders, appointed officiating Instr. of Musketry.

63rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 13th March 1881, appointing W. B. Graham, to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 5th Jan. 1881, vice Capt. W. F. Nuthall, appointed Depy. Asst. Qrmr.-Genl., Southern Afghanistan Field Force, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

1st Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 28th March 1881, appointing Capt. T. J. Bailey, W. O., on return to regimental duty, to officiate as Wing Comdr., and as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Majors G. Atkins and G. R. Grylls on furlough.

3rd Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 3rd Feb. 1881, appointing Capt. J. E. Barr, W. O., to officiate as Qmr., with effect from the 4th idem, vice Austin, appointed Adjt.

6th Native Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated the 11th April 1881, appointing Capt. W. J. A. Birch, W. O., to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins, on furlough, and consequent on the return of Col. G. H. Thompson, from the command of the Rohilcund district.

13th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 15th April 1881, making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th idem, consequent on Col. J. T. Watson, having assumed command of the Rohilcund district.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) G. B. Stevens, 2nd in command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. E. H. Bingham, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Stevens.

Capt. W. M. Meacham, W. O., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Bingham.

Sappers and Miners, Corps order, dated the 9th April 1881. making the following appointments, Lieut. H. I. C. H. Stafford, R. E., to be officiating Instr. in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, vice Lieut. Blunt proceeded on field service, with effect from the 24th March 1881.

Lieut. R. V. Phillpotts, R. E., to be doing duty officer, vice Lieut. A. C. Foley, proceeded to England, and during the absence of Lieut. M. C. Barton on special duty at Calcutta, with effect from the 27th March 1881.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Capt. A. Gibbings, to remain in England, from the 20th May to the 19th August 1881, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C., 16th November 1880, page 674.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT the general court-martial assembled at Meerut on Saturday, the 16th day of April 1881, Sepoy Chedi, of the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :—With having, at Meeral, on the 6th April 1881, attempted to use criminal force towards his superior officer, distinguishable as such, Subadar Kalka Singh, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, with intent to kill him.

The Court found that the prison Sepoy Chedi, of the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry, guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer transportation for a term of (14) years.

A BORDER SCARE IN PERSIA.

THE *Daily News'* Special Correspondent in Central Asia writes from Muhammedabad in Persia :—

The other morning at daybreak, shortly after the Muezzins had cried the call to prayers, the town was thrown into commotion by persons on the summits of the mosques and houses shouting aloud, "Mount and be ready, the Turcomans are coming." Turcoman raids here are common enough in all reason, but it is seldom the cry "to arms" is so sudden and unexpected as on this occasion. Men were to be seen rushing to and fro, and in a few minutes cavalry men were to be seen gathering in the neighbourhood of the northern gate, that next the expected scene of action. Immediately within the ramparts at this point is a wide open space—"a place of arms," as it would be styled in western military language, apparently especially left as a rallying place for the troops before sallying out in the plains. From lip to lip the news rapidly passed that six thousand Akhal Tekke Turcomans were marching on the town, and that they were but a short distance off. Six thousand Turcomans is a formidable force, and one which, except in case of actual general hostilities between the nomads and the borderers, never makes its appearance. Considering that the entire available force of the Derguez is but one thousand cavalry of an exceedingly irregular kind, and that it would take several hours to concentrate them, the situation seemed critical. Dressing in haste I rushed towards the town gate. The Khan had already started with a couple of hundred men, and others were constantly pouring out from the town. Though at sunrise the air had been perfectly clear, a thick mist had suddenly sprung up, and one could see little more than fifty yards ahead. I was most anxious to go forward, but the chief of the Khan's household informed me that by the time I could get my horse saddled the cavalry would be so far ahead that in the mist I should certainly miss them, and might stumble across the enemy before I knew where I was. When I rushed from my lodgings I did not order my horse to be saddled, as from what was said I had supposed the Tekkes were already in sight of the walls, whence I supposed I could see all that was necessary. I waited for a couple of hours, walking outside the walls, and as no news was forthcoming I went home.

Towards one o'clock in the afternoon the Khan returned with the bulk of his men. He had not been able to get sight of the Turcomans, and had left considerable pickets watching the pass by which they must arrive, and posted a support in a fortified village close to the place. The news had been brought in hot haste by messengers, who stated that the order had been passed for the entire fighting population of the Akhal Tekke to turn out, and the current belief was that they were about to direct their attack against the border Persian territories, a large portion to march against Derguez. To me such conduct on their part seemed incomprehensible. The whole day passed without any further inteligence touching the expected raid ; but meantime despatches from the front were constantly arriving. Next morning, at an early hour, the horsemen again assembled, and this time I mounted to accompany them. Some four hundred men went with the Khan, all armed with sabres, and having slung at their backs firearms of one kind or another. Riding forward in a northerly direction, slightly inclining to the eastward, across a perfectly flat expanse of fields, some slightly flooded, and all intersected by very disagreeable, deep, muddy, irrigation trenches, at a distance of about three miles from the town we reached some low hills, up whose slopes, covered with short, crisp burned-up grass, we climbed. Arrived at the summit we had a magnificent view of the Derguez Valley or intercolline plain which ever name suits it best. To the north, east, and west was an expanse of mountains, some of very considerable height. The peaks of some were probably two or three thousand feet in height. We were on the slopes of the chain which separates the Derguez from the vast plains beyond. Immediately below us, to the left, was a long winding valley, reaching away in a north-westerly direction, and along which the Turcomans were expected to arrive. This was apparently the point at which it was intended to await the coming of the enemy.

The sky was perfectly cloudless, and the sun rather unpleasantly warm. Dismounting from our horses we sat down on the crisp turf, while the Khan's servants were preparing the morning meal. The dinner outfit of a Khan on his travels, in this part of the world at least, is contained in small compass. One of his servants carries slung at his saddle bow, and hanging in front of his knees, a pair of cylinders, a couple of feet long and twelve inches wide, in which are stored various necessary articles. These cylinders are coverdd with crimson cloth and embroidered with silken arabesques. At first I took them to be the kettle-drums of the detachment. At his back the man carries what looks like a Kurdish buckler—also red. In this are the tin plates and dishes. While waiting for breakfast I had a good opportunity of looking at the border horsemen. They were all, without exception, mounted on the tall Turcoman horses of the country—slim, elegant-looking animals, their only apparent fault being narrowness of chest and a tendency to yew neck. Notwithstanding these apparent faults of form, they are unrivalled for endurance, and are said to perform wonderful feats of swiftness and holding out. Still, I am far from believing the absurd stories told by a recent Russian writer about them, and their being able to go at a gallop during days at a time without halting, and carrying double. They are noted as being bad weight carriers. The men were for the most part armed with the long heavybarrelled rifles of the country, fitted with forked supports to be used when firing, and which, when folded up give the weapon the appearance of a hay fork. To my great astonishment I found that a considerable number had French Chassepot rifles of the pattern used in the campaign of 1870-1, that is, with the india-rubber breech plug and with which a paper cartridge is used. The men while waiting amused themselves by firing at objects in the plain below, and the Khan himself took half-a-dozen shots with a revolver at a flock of sheep grazing at the foot of the hill. Close by was a small village enclosed with lower flanked walls occupied by a portion of the inhabitants of Annan, near Askabad, who emigrated to this valley when their town was surrendered to the Turcomans seventeen years ago. It seems that the Tekkes laid siege to the place, or rather blockaded it, and all efforts to disengage it proved futile. Ever since it has remained in the hands of the Turcomans, those of that place being on pretty good terms with the Berguezli. Towards one o'clock in the afternoon, there being no signs of the invaders, we rode down the hill and back to Muhammedabad.

The question of the Persian frontier is ere long destined to become a "burning" one ; all the more that it is by no means so definite as the coloured lines on maps would tend to imply. It varies from year to year, from season to season. When certain Turcoman tribes, tired of being raided on, agree to give in their submission and an annual tribute of corn for the sustenance of the border cavalry, the frontier makes an angle outwards in their direction. When they take it into their heads to move, or to throw off their allegiance, which they periodically do, the territory ceases to be Persian. Some extremely distant villages which are marked within the boundary are merely allowed to consider themselves Persian subjects with a view of making their chief responsible for any depredations of his men. These pay no tribute whatever. Even the district of Derguez, and that of the Attock are very little more than nominally under the Shah's sway. This Kurdish governing family to which the Khan belongs is in a state of chronic rebellion, necessitating the advent of various forces from Meshed, even to enact a mere show of submission. At the best of times, when they are in the full blow of loyalty, they pay no regular tribute. They are expected to send in annually to the Prince Governor of Meshed what is styled a *peshkesh*, or "present" of about six thousand tomans (about two thousand four hundred pounds sterling). This amount, or generally something less, is screwed out of the Borderers by one means or another, there being no such thing as regular rating of any kind. Otherwise, on condition of keeping up a border cavalry force to repel Turcoman raids and prevent their penetrating into Khorassan, the Khan is exempted from all other imposts one. His tenure of command is purely a feudal. His own remuneration he extracts as best he may from his subjects. The irregular cavalry amounts to a little over one thousand men. They are armed with sabre and gun. The horses are the property of the Khan. The men receive no pay. When any portion of them is engaged in active service, such as raiding or escorting the Khan, he feeds both men and horses. In return for his services each man receives from the Khan a piece of ground, rent free, from the produce of which he feeds both himself and his horse when he is at home. Up to forty or fifty years ago, when firearms were almost unknown among the Nomads, these Derguez and Attock warriors had iron helmets with sliding noseguards, and wore shirts of chain-mail. These defensive arms were very efficacious against light curved scimitars and such projectiles as arrows. With the general introduction of firearms the helmet and mail ceased to be worn. Suits can now be bought here for very little. I saw one the other day, helmet and all, sold for 25 francs. One sees also the curious stone rings formerly worn on the left thumb by the Turcoman archer horsemen, to save it from the rebound of the bowstring.

M. ALBERT GREVY AND THE KROUMIRS.

PARIS, April 11.

THE Government certainly did not, when it determined to give a salutary lesson to the Kroumirs, intend to begin a campaign which might necessitate a long and continuous strain on the Budget and the military resources of the nation. Before the sword had been unsheathed raids had been of frequent occurrence in the eastern province of Algeria. They kept back the work of European colonization and transformed peaceably disposed settlers into quarrelsome bordermen who were apt to get into hot water with the Arabs who helped to defend them. It is, however, probable that if the Governor-General of Algeria was not a brother of the President, events would not have advanced so rapidly in the direction of war. M. Albert Grevy is punctilious and mindful of his dignity, as M. Jules Grevy is modest and retiring. The one literally is so exalted in his own opinion that his eyes do not see the ground on which he treads, while the other remains simple and unaffected as when he lived in the Rue St. Arnaud. No anointed potentate was ever more quick to recent friendly or unfriendly licences taken with him, or more susceptible to the dangerous influence of flattery, than the excellent but over-touchy bourgeois now occupying the Mustapha Palace. He likes the high-handed mode of Government, and practices it from a care for his dignity. A military Governor would not have embroiled France in the dangerous adventure in which she has been just launched. He would have had more patience with the marauding borderers, so long as their depredations were not ruinous to the colonists, and would have exercised a wider discretion and more prompt and firm personal initiative when action became necessary. We should have heard of the legendary history of Chevy Chase repeating itself in the lowlands of Constantine ; of broils and battles between Kroumir and Kabyle Arabs, in which Alsatian colonists perhaps had joined ; and then when things had come to the worst the establishment of a military police to deal with the chronic evil. A force of this kind, helped by colonists and Arabs, would have got the better in the long run of the marauders. Soon after the Commune there were Arabs rising in Algeria which the military Governor put down. And most serious revolts they were. Admiral Gueydon, and then General Chanzy, undertook to deal with them. The extraordinary assistance they received from the war and Colonial Departments was unimportant. Another source of dangerous complication and entanglement in Algeria is the speculation fever which has broken out there since a civil Governor was appointed. M. Albert Grevy is not a dishonest man ; but he is essentially bourgeois, and therefore narrowly selfish and self-seeking. His brilliant situation is precarious. He feels it to be so high a one that he could not, were he to descend from it, return to the bar, at which he never had a first-rate practice even for a provincial town. The pay of a life senator merely guarantees bread and cheese. There is much hay, to speak like the proverb, to be made at the Mustapha Palace, and a very bright sun in which to gather it. The civil Governor has a number of old friends who have made the Bourse their career. Some of them were colleagues in the Chamber, and others associates, or near relations of legal chums and former clients. A grand picnic was given to a large party of such friends by the civil Governor after he was installed in the Mustapha Palace. One of them was a well-known Bourse coulissier and brother of a late celebrated advocate who represented Paris in the Corps Legislatif. These gentlemen had at their head a group of deputies who wanted to study the resources of Algeria. The whole party, by reason of the legislative colour which they gave to the excursion, travelled scot free to and from Algeria, and had a "good time generally" at the cost of the Colonial Department. A man-of-war took them across the Mediterranean. It was commanded by a delightful captain. Ostrich hunts were given in honour of the visitors. Prospecting explorations in company with mining engineers were made in the Atlas range. The wide field which Algeria presents for railway enterprise from a Bourse point of view was studied, and steps taken to promote all sorts of enterprises. It would be exaggeration to say that every other consideration except that of the Stock Exchange was lost sight of. But the financing one was the most prominent and the most important.

If the Kroumirs were beaten, companies, of which the germs exist, would prepare at once to "float on the Bourse" the copper and the sulphur mines which lie in the smaller Atlas. The men prepared to speculate in them have too much the ear of the Governor-General. He is a man whom they can twist round as they please : and, unfortunately, while he enjoys little credit either in Parliament or in Algeria, he is very strong at the Elysee, and therefore with the Ministry. Gambetta twice, out of regard to the President of the Republic, pulled M. Albert Grevy through very difficult positions in the Chamber. One of his embarrassing situations arose precisely out of a railway concession, about which Bourse speculation was agog. There was no dishonesty brought to the charge of M. Albert Grevy, but it was felt that he was the tool of some of those promoters who went on the grand and perfectly gratuitous excursion to Algeria. The other occasion was so recent that I need not stop to specify it. It is not by any means my wish or intention to get up an indictment against M. Albert Grevy. All I want to show is that he has brought the ear of the Government of the Republic within too close proximity to Algeria. Every rumour, complaint, clamour, which disturbs the equanimity of the civil government is heard with bewildering sonorousness at the Elysee and the Council Board. Thus, with the most pacific chief of the Executive that France has ever lived under, and with a Ministry nervously afraid of military adventures, and really superior to the clap-trap Chauvinism of M. de Girardin, we find ourselves embarked in what appears to be a serious war. There are, however, two reasons for hoping this war will not be carried on upon the grand scale that Germany would desire, and that from being a mere war of chastisement it will not widen into a campaign having for its object the annexation of Tunis. M. Gambetta is distinctly opposed to annexation, the dangers of which he is alive to and the possible benefits of which he has failed to seize—unless, indeed, the Great Powers sincerely wished France to come victorious out of the struggle. The other reason is that the general elections are at hand. It would be in the highest extent dangerous to let the campaign drag. It must be got through rapidly. *La France* and *La Paix*, which last is Elysian and ministerial, indulge in spread-eagle and "tall talk." But there is an internal situation, which will overbear this Chauvinism. The story of the mutilated soldier is a shocking one, no doubt, and of a nature to arouse a desire for vengeance. The narrative of a ship's crew which fell near La Calle into the hands of Kroumir wreckers is also an excellent one to accomplish the purpose for which it is told. However, the good sense of the nation is too strong to suffer in Africa the repetition of the Mexican blunder. Every one understands that the Eastern frontier is an open one, and that Germany is at Metz. The War Office and the "pekin" understand that France must not expend in Africa her defensive force, which she has been at such trouble and expense in organizing. Herein lies the guarantee against the Chauvinist counsels of M. de Girardin being followed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPIRITUALISM.

THERE is something appropriate in the circumstance of Black-Art being brought up to the test in a year associated with the name of one of its most successful professors. It is now four hundred years since that highly immoral witch known to posterity as Mother Shipton, but whose real name was Sontibles, prophesied a number of paradoxes, of which all except the end of the world have come true. This woman, the legitimate successor, if not of the priestess of Delphi, at all events of the Witch of Endor and Simon Magus, seems to have confined her manifestations to vaticination. In prophesying for posterity she was on safe ground, and there is no record of her having attempted to manipulate the spirits for her own advantage. We shall be told by those learned in Spiritualism lore that Madame Shipton, like Cadwaller and every other historic figure accredited with semi-supernatural gifts, was a medium, and that women endowed with mediumistic force can predict future events. They can also, be it remarked, guess, and by a careful choice of enigmatical expressions bamboozle the credulous. At the same time, while indisposed to regard Spiritualism as otherwise than an illusion, we must acknowledge that it has in these later days been championed by honourable advocates, witnesses of truth, as the late Dr. Kenealy would have termed them. Indeed there is less difficulty in imagining the possibility of a link between the living and the dead than in comprehending how it has come to pass that a system so befooled by charlatanry should yet be defended as credible by trustworthy people of either sex, people who will not credit the adage *Delphis oracula cessant*.

Among the professors of Spiritualism none obtained so large and respectable a following in London as the husband of the handsome woman who has occupied a prominent seat in the Old Bailey for some days past. It was not considered an objection to Mr. Fletcher that he happened to be an American—albeit America is the cradle of every species of religious imposture. On the contrary, somehow, people who until his advent were utterly sceptical came to the Steinway Hall in order to be more than half persuaded. Had this arch-apostle of necromancy confined his operations to the quasi-sacerdotal functions he elected to exercise in one of our smaller concert rooms, there can be little doubt but that he would have established a sort of sect. Two summers ago Fletcherism was the talk of the town, and it had got to be *de rigueur* to believe in its being genuine. Every Sunday evening a crowd, containing largely the higher social element, thronged Steinway Hall ; and it is but fair to state that Mr. Fletcher courted tests of apparently a rigorous character. He conducted a kind of religious service from a platform, with the normal accompaniment of congregational singing, and his sermons, albeit delivered in a claw-hammer coat, which could but provoke a smile, contained somewhat of spontaneous eloquence. He had a rare flow of words, and if it was beyond an ordinary intelligence to extract from them logic, they might be dignified by the title of rhetoric. His appearance, too, was in his favour. His somewhat sallow complexion gave to his regular features a look of gravity, and indeed of sadness. You could almost, if not quite, imagine a young man with that lean figure and solemn visage abstracting by the force of will his soul from his body, and returning after a temporary absence in Hades a sadder, if not a wiser, man. This, by the bye, was very much what he pretended to do. His discourse over, the congregation were invited to join in a hymn, having a liberal quantity of stanzas appertaining to it, and during the quarter of an hour of combined vocalisation Mr. Fletcher might be observed reclining in an arm chair, his features covered with a hankerchief of the dimensions of a napkin. It was then that he was supposed to be actively engaged in converse with the departed, and if, as was the case, there was no evidence, at that moment, to show that he was otherwise than laughing in his sleeve at some hundred and fifty well-dressed dupes, there certainly was no contradictory testimony to prove that he was playing a false part. The balance of probability was assuredly in favour of his enacting a serious practical joke, but his audience after listening to his valuable sermon were content thus far to give him the benefit of the doubt, and to bear more.

Mr. Fletcher, whatever his faults may have been, was by no means deficient in the quality of self-assertion. He knew enough of English society to realise that bombast is laughed out of court in cultured circles. He, therefore, came forward to demand a test of his veracity, without bounce, but with any amount of calm assurance. He had been temporarily absent from the flesh, so he was wont to affirm, and had held communion with a spirit, whom he described in rough outline. This spirit was anxious to send a message to a person in a particular portion of the hall, and the message was of such and such a character, the language employed being beautifully vague. He concluded with an abrupt request that the particular individual for whom this manifestation was intended would acknowledge it then and there.

Now, if this had happened at the Egyptian Hall, and if the speaker had been not Mr. Fletcher but but Mr. Maskelyne, if again in response to this query an individual had risen to affirm. "I recognise the spirit," an uncharitable world would have suspected collusion, and the confessor would have been scouted as a confederate. At Steinway Hall, however, nobody dreamt of collusive imposture, for the simple but satisfactory reason that it often happened that the aforesaid confessor to Mr. Fletcher's manifestation was a lady or gentleman far remote from suspicion. Countesses do not, as a rule, act as jackals to charlatans, and when they step forward and own that a particular manifestation dovetails with their personal experience, their evidence is accepted as being *pro tanto* conclusive ; society is firmly convinced of the integrity and truthfulness of its prominent members, and, be it added, society is right. The other side of the question is that the said eminences may be absolutely honest, yet wholly mistaken, that their imagination may fill up the blanks of a purposely vague manifestation.

Here we approach the prime difficulty of dealing with Spiritualism and Spiritualists. Believers of indisputable sincerity, such as the late Serjeant Cox, Dr. Maurice Davis, and Mr. Thornton Hoskins, all plead that the truth of Spiritualism does not depend upon the personal character of the mediums. We have, indeed, met men whose probity was unchallengeable, who had themselves gone off in trances and exercised the powers of a medium. An American specialist, Mr. Beard, has, however, accounted for this apparently inexplicable phenomenon. He admits the existence of the trance, and insists that poets, dramatists, and novelists are in this condition, in a minor degree, when composing. But he insists that the abnormal condition amounts to partial suspension of certain celebral functions, and he regards it in the light of mental disease. It is so, he remarks, far more common in the weaker than in the more robust sex, and is either equivalent or akin to hysteria. Among males those liable to trance are, according to Doctor Beard, the constitutionally hyper-sensitive and nervous, and in those cases the temporary paralysis of a portion of the corporal powers has unduly augmented those not affected, so that weakly men have been known to carry heavy weights. In fine, he dismisses the notion of communication with spirit-land with fine contempt, and demands that the phenomena of Spiritualism should be submitted to the final verdict of a jury of medical experts. Perhaps this, after all, is common-sense. Necromancy, as its name implies, must be in essence morbid, and there is something exceeding glemstical in the wild efforts of imaginative natures to peep behind the veil. As for Spiritualistic manifestations affording an antidote to materialism, orthodoxy may fairly exclaim *Non tali auxilio.*—*Life.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

ex "Barque Fantaisec."

HJM—72 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
HNJ—38 „ do. do.
HVJ—45 „ do. do.
HSM—153 „ do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoola bin Khulifa :—

One large white pearl necklace of 45 pearls weighing about 1,124¼ chows.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Morocco, Leather Goods, handsome Porcelain-ware, Billiard boards, Fancy Goods, choice Wines, &c. &c., at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Fort (also Building Materials at Byculla.)

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) on TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus stock.

At the Byculla Establishment's Compound on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus building material.

Goods on view from 11th instant.

SALE OF FIVE BOILERS WROUGHT IRON (SECOND-HAND).

Under instructions from the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May next, at 4 p.m., on the Mill premises of the aforesaid Company, Chinchpogly 5 (five) second hand wrought iron boilers workable at a pressure of 60 lbs. They may be seen on the vacant ground opposite to the Mill, and full particulars regarding them may be learnt at any time during the day from Mr. John Hammett, the Mill Manager.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay 7th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Action at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of E. B. Winders, Esq.

3 Cases coffin furniture.

AT 1 p. m.

1 Handsome brown Australian gelding 5 years old, 15-2 high, believed to be sound, ridden daily.

1 Handsome fast trotting country-bred bay mare, very quite in harness and saddle.

1 Steel Bycicle with new tires, front wheel 48 inches, used only for a month or two.

1 Pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses.

1 Handsome light bay waler gelding, aged, height 14-2, a very good brougham horse.

1 Handsome silver white country-bred mare, perfectly trained in saddle, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 Handsome small pony dog-cart nearly new, with handsome fast trotting pony and harness complete.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable platedware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned :—

112 bars of iron—1¾ by ¼ by 14 feet.
157 bars of iron—1½ by ⅜ by 14 feet.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of sweepings of grain and seed and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Waree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of sweepings of grain and seed and unclaimed goods, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the upper saloon of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., a valuable collection of miscellaneous surplus stock consisting of writing cases, inkstands, electric bells, albums, time-pieces, binoculars and field glasses, portrait frames, albums for photographic views, carte and cabinet portraits, ferns and flowers, comic scraps, &c., &c., in all sizes, shapes, and designs, Army and Navy cups, plotting scales, pencils, lawn-tennis bats and nets, billiard cues, German concertinas, organettes, magic lantern slides, perfumery, fancy goods, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome teakwood, french-polished household furniture, large Brussels carpets, China matting, 3, 6, 8 and 10 lights hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, &c., &c., the full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the property in Khoja Street advertised to be held to-day is postponed until further notice.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 „ „ Dhoties.
5 Cases Prints.
4 Cases Black Cochineal.
1 Bale Brown Papers.

A few rolls of cotton belting 2, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4, and 6 inches and 6 and 8 ply.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) on MONDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and other effects of the late Mr. J. D. Longdon, Inspector of Police, comprising french-polished teakwood, drawing-room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, easy, and dining-room chairs, teapoys, blackwood sideboard, wardrobe, bedstead, pictures, lamps, dressing glasses, flower-vases, screen, Brussels and Cambay carpets, masonic aprons, wearing apparels, uniform suits, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. W. Ingram, comprising levels, pair of opera glasses, water-proof sheet, table cover, piece of silk, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. F. Featherstone, comprising a few articles of furniture, wearing apparels and sundries.

Property on view.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m.

A Flax-crushing Machine, quite new, by MacAdam Brothers and Co., of Belfast, adapted to work by bullock gear, the latter by Tangye Brothers and Holmon, cost £70-11-3, also a Punching and Shearing Machine by Tangye Brothers for hand or steam power, capable of punching ¾" hole through ⅝ plate and shearing 7 inches from hedge of same ; at the same time will be submitted for sale.

Traversing screw and Hayley's Lifting Jacks, also spring-steel 1½ inches, a second-hand Dumpy Level with stand complete, by Elliot Brothers, and strong English made Coal Riddlers, 2 feet diameter.

All the above are quite new except the level.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT No. 30, CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 30, Cumballa Hill, a choice collection of plants in tubs and pots comprising Crotons, Dracænas, Ferns, Cotenses, Bygonias, Dieffenbachia, Bachia, Standard Roses, Palms, Marantas, Anthuriums, Amacaria, &c., the property of Cawasjee Dady Limiee, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are ready, and the plants are on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned harmonium, &c. the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Forbes and Meadows Streets, above Mr. W. J. Essai, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Arnot, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May, 1881.

NOTICES.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas ; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled ; Europe Hemp, Tarred ; Coir Oiled and Unoiled ; Lines ; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS. "THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to trees and the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes :—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 „	„ 50
12 „	„ 60
14 „	„ 75
16 „	„ 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES of various sizes, FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	60 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. * 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. pts.)		Rs. 3 0
Copenhagen Pale Ale (1 doz. pts.)	..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

SPARKLING WINES. From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	„ 30 0	..
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	..
Rheingau Champagne	„ 30 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Médoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estéphe	„ 12 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	„ 35 0	..
STILL HOCK. From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	..
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.		
Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Hochheimer	„ 39 8	„ 42 0
Marcobrunner	„ 40 0	„ 43 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 47 0	„ 50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 52 0	„ 55 0
Schloss Vollradser	„ 55 0	„ 58 0
WHITE WINES. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	..
Châteаu Yquem	„ 45 0	..
BITTERS. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	
BRANDY. From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	...
Gold	„ 30 0	...
GERMAN BEER.		
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	
Pilsner	„ 5 0	

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
No. 2, Hornby Row.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

GRIMAULT & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO. ... CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co. ... Do.
BONNERJEE & Co. ... Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON ... Do.
BARRIE & Co. ... MADRAS
TREACHER & Co. ... BOMBAY.
MADON & Co. ... Do.
IGGS & Co. ... BANGALORE.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILTED "TERAI" HATS

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60.
In fine Silver case with key „ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES

FOR

RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)			TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135	12 in.	Mahogany, chain and fusee, plate glass	Rs. 70
„ 240	12 in.	ditto ditto ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175	12 in.	ditto ditto Bracket	„ 60
„ 225	12 in.	ditto ditto ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325	24 in.	Teak ditto for Halls	„ 190
„ 365	24 in.	ditto ditto winding and setting behind	„ 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES

of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 toRs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS

in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,

one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ...... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140
do do on a gong ... 125 225
do and chiming quarters...... 200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles 55 185

PALKI TIMEPIECES

(not striking) a number of choice designs...... 40 75
Repairs of every kind executed in a superior manner.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. POONA, 1, East Street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS : H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS : REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Qts. Rs. a.	Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.		CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour,	yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	29 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	„	13 8
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 .. .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	ME DOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE. THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 78, Cumba l A. Hill.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot, the celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from over-study.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, *viz.*, the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened and retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of the Elements of Indian Hygiene, &c. "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public ; it is not only a health-giving drink, but essentially, containing, as it does, the quadruple, phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink *par excellence*, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing, indeed, if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, pthisis, &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India."

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NOTICES.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS FOR LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 24 „ „	
9¼" by 4"	„ 28 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „ „	
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „ „	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is wel known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will b brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,090
„ 1872 .... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,043,113	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
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Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management and Low Percentage of Working Expenses.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. No Restriction on Travel.
19. Insurants may serve in Volunteer Corps without Extra Premium.
20. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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22. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Being established in India, all arrangements for the conduct of the business of the "Oriental" are made with a view to the convenience and benefit of its own Members—European and Native,—who alone participate in the advantages arising from its successful progress.

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XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
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SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

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